THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 10. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889 INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT!

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County.

GENTLEMEN.

I herewith submit a Statement of Receipts, Disbursemets, Assets, Liabilities and balances during Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Tabular Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances for Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1887	Collections during Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1888	Total Foregoing Items	Disbursements as per vouchers cancelled during said Fiscal Year	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1888
STATE FUNDS.					
State Funds	....	$2945 37	$2945 37	$2945 37	....
State School Funds	33 46	644 64	678 10	642 45	35 65
State Text Books	66 82	11 16	77 98	77 98	....
Total	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
COUNTY FUNDS.					
County Revenue	$5048 38	$12837 41	$17885 79	$18406 99	*$521 20
Poor Fund	293 40	4504 96	4798 36	4861 41	*63 05
Road and Bridge Fund	170 52	1616 87	1787 39	1976 87	*189 48
Bond Interest Fund	1569 03	7582 35	9151 38	9151 38	....
Sinking Fund	1265 42	1689 76	2955 18	2004 55	950 63
Surplus Fund	93 66	....	93 66	....	93 66
Building Fund	....	1383 24	1383 24	934 60	448 64
Redemption Fund	57 46	2 48	59 94	19 82	40 12
Total	$8497 87	$29617 07	$38114 94	$37355 62	*773 73 $1533 05
CITY AND TOWN FUNDS.					
City of Brainerd	.... ..	$1168 87	$1168 87	$1029 56	$139 31
City of Brainerd, Sidewalk Tax	.... ..	485 30	485 30	370 06	115 24
Town of Mooersville	.... ..	17 28	17 28	17 28	.... ..
Town of Crow Wing	.... ..	125 71	125 71	125 71	.... ..
Town of Oak Lawn	.... ..	91 98	91 98	91 76	22
Town of Deerwood	.... ..	73 62	73 62	73 60	02
Total	.... ..	$1962 76	$1962 76	$1707 97	$254 79
SCHOOL FUNDS.					
General School	$736 00	$7727 95	$8463 95	$8464 85	*$ 90
Brainerd School District, Teaching	.... ..	13319 69	13319 69	13319 69	.... ..
Brainerd School District Building	.... ..	4853 24	4853 24	4853 24	.... ..
School District No. 1	.... ..	294 30	294 30	294 30	.... ..
do No. 2	.... ..	219 26	219 26	219 26	.... ..
do No. 3	.... ..	183 50	183 50	183 50	.... ..
do No. 4	.... ..	448 24	448 24	448 24	.... ..
do No. 5	.... ..	134 29	134 29	134 29	.... ..
do No. 6	.... ..	315 11	315 11	315 11	.... ..
do No. 7	.... ..	272 62	272 62	272 62	.... ..
do No. 8	.... ..	289 85	289 85	289 85	.... ..
do No. 9	.... ..	384 57	384 57	384 57	.... ..
do No. 10	.... ..	184 84	184 84	184 84	.... ..
do No. 11	.... ..	112 04	112 04	112 04	.... ..
do No. 12	11 23	7 31	18 54	1 65	16 89
do No. 13	4 71	84 56	89 27	89 27	.... ..
do No. 14	.... ..	214 78	214 78	214 78	.... ..
do No. 15	.... ..	192 43	192 43	192 43	.... ..
do No. 16	.... ..	125 01	125 01	125 01	.... ..
do No. 17	14 69	40 49	55 18	2 89	52 29
do No. 18	14 19	126 88	141 07	141 07	.... ..
do No. 19	.... ..	46 99	46 99	46 99	.... ..
do No. 20	.... ..	41 27	41 27	41 27	.... ..
do No. 21	.... ..	30	30	04	16
Total	$780 82 29	$61942 30	$40024 30	$30331 80	*90 $69 34
Tax Collections account	261990 41	93046 44	55036 41	41808 52	2741 84
RECAPITULATION.					
State Funds	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
County Funds	8497 87	29617 07	38114 94	37355 62	*773 73 1533 05
City and Town Funds	.... ..	1962 76	1962 76	1707 97	254 79
School Funds	780 82	29619 42	30400 24	30331 80	*90 69 34
Tax Collections account	2619 90	41930 46	44550 36	41808 52	2741 84
Total	$11998 87	$106730 88	$118729 75	$114869 71	*774 63 $4634 67

*Overdrawn.

RECEIPTS INTO COUNTY TREASURY,

To the Credit of County Revenue Fund.

- Interest on Bank Deposits... $682 69
- Jury fees collected, March term 15 00
- Jury fees collected, September term 18 00
- Amount collected from Aitkin county as their proportion of court expenses 776 62
- Bond of M. L. Young forfeited 250 00
- Tax collections from Crow Wing and Cass counties 11325 10 — $12837 41
- County Redemption Fund 2 48
- Building Fund 1383 24
- Sinking Fund 1689 76
- Bond Interest Fund 7582 35
- Road and Bridge Fund 1616 87
- Poor Fund 4504 96
- Total $29617 07

POOR FUND.

- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support $12 00
- Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- K. S. Paine, meat furnished pauper 1 48
- Losey & Dean, coffin and burial of pauper 16 10
- Mrs. Christina Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 20 83
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs. N. Christinson, amount allowed for her support 5 00
- Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 20 83
- Keene & Nevers, groceries furnished Mrs. Whalen 4 60
- Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Ed. Mattoon, taking pauper out of county 17 95
- L. P. White, house rent for pauper 5 months 20 00
- W. A. Smith & Co. goods furnished paupers 20 68
- Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
- John Chisholm, amount allowed for board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
- Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 14 50
- Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Wm. Cole, boarding Chas. Kerth's children 24 27
- Mrs. J. G. Smill, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Mrs. N. Christianson, allowed for temporary relief 5 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
- Losey & Dean, burial and coffins for Caroline Johnson and John Winer 30 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs. A. Legacy, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs. W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 2 months 30 00
- Max Shapiro, Meat and fuel furnished Mrs Whalen 10 38
- A E Veon, money advanced for digging graves for paupers 9 00
- Society of Mercy, Vasa, board and care of 3 pauper children 117 00
- J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe 27 50
- Mrs E R French, board and care of Mrs Elwood 24 00
- Dr. J L Camp, services as county physician 14 50
- Jas S Gardner, purchase of ticket for pauper 6 90
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
- Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- C E Cole, groceries furnished Mrs Legacy 7 20
- C E Cole, groceries furnished E Brandt 5 00
- Keene & Nevers, goods furnished Mrs Whalen 6 62
- Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temorary relief 10 00
- M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- John Hughes, board and care of Thos Eddy and John Bowers 27 00
- Losey & Dean, coffin for P. O. Peterson, pauper 15 00
- A C Rogers, admission of J Abear to institute for defectives 30 00
- Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
- M Hagberg, groceries furnished C S Winor 10 46
- Mrs John Peterson, board and care of Clara Chenopska 17 50
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- John Bubar, board and care of Nick Withan 101 50
- Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of D O'Connor 16 00
- A P Farrar, hack hire for pauper 1 00
- Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larson 4 00
- I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larsen 4 00
- Leopold Gallar, amount allowed for relief of Mary Bonsick 16 00
- Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
- I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson 4 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
- Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
- H J Spencer & Co., groceries for poor farm 65 84
- I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson 4 00
- M Hagberg, groceries for poor farm 67 40
- M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
- Geo Keiser, taking care of Jas Twine 12 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of Thos Eddy 14 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of John O'Connell 16 00
- John Hughes, board and of Thos Eddy 45 72
- S W Gray, harrow for poor farm 8 50
- Mary Finley, purchase of ticket to St Cloud 2 00
- Leopold Gallar, board and care of Mary Bonsick 3 00
- Jas Carney, purchase of ticket to Minneapolis 5 00
- W P Spalding, purchase of poor farm 3000 00
- Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
- L P White, house rent for pauper 6 months 22 00
- Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
- P G Keiley, board and care of Jas Carney 27 00
- John Milem, salary as overseer poor farm and purchase of 2 cows 190 00
- John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson and Thos Eddy 17 80
- Jas S Gardner, viewing poor farm 3 days 9 00
- J M Martin, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
- Dr L M Roberts, service as county physician 16 25
- Henry Spalding, hay for poor farm 40 00
- M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
- J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe 8 00
- P G Fogelstrom, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
- A P Farrar, viewing poor farm 3 days 9 00
- Harry Patterson, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
- A P Farrar, money advanced fare of Chas Spom 7 35
- Total $4861 41

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

- D H Hughey, repairing bridges Brainerd and Mille Lacs road $ 25 38
- Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge 371 37
- Peter Keiling, work on Oak Lawn and Bay Lake road 33 00
- C P Gelow, chairman surveying county roads 10 00
- Geo Helland, repairing Brainerd and Morrison county road 1 15
- J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Daggett Brook road 10 00
- R K Whiteley, amount expended getting right of way surveying county roads 3 00
- Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- J P Dennis, chairman surveying county roads 20 00
- M Remmuels, chairman surveying county roads 8 00
- Peter Duchen, wages as road overseer 10 50
- P G Fogelstrom, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 5 50
- R K Whiteley, surveying McNight road 10 00
- J S Gardner, overseeing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 31 00
- Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- A P Farrar, viewing county roads 14 00
- R K Whiteley, surveying county roads 66 00
- Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- S H Relf, surveying changed part of Bay Lake and Oak Lawn road 118 00
- Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- C Obargo, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
- Henry Holm, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 5 25
- John Westlund repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
- August Anderson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
- Fred Bucklund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 5 25
- H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road 192 90
- H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road at Peg's Place 150 00
- P G Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
- Andrew Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
- Henry Holm, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 12 00
- A Anderson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
- P E Gelow, amount appropriated to repair Brainerd and Daggett Brook road 150 00
- Henry Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
- C C Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
- S H Relf, surveying road around poor farm 68 50
- Jas S Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 6 00
- John Wartlund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
- J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 5 00
- F Backlund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 12 75
- A P Farrar, viewing out let at Rice Lake 3 00
- Harry Patterson, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 3 00
- C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
- A Peterson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 25 50
- Joe Blomberg repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 7 50
- Herman Johnson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 9 00
- Gust Zoker, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 6 00
- Ole Neeme, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 21 00
- Harry Patterson, superintending work Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
- N Newgard, road overseer 9 00
- E G Fogelstrom, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 3 75
- Felix Graham, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 30 00
- Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge 269 82
- C Oborg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 3 00
- Total $1976 87

BOND INTEREST FUND.

- C L Spaulding, interest on orders 4045 and 4050 $ 32
- A F Ferris, interest on order 4014 1 61
- John Hughes, interest on order 4135 30
- Peter Keiling, interest on order 4101 1 56
- Interest on bridge bonds $40000 issue 280 00
- Interest on bridge bonds $50000 issue 3000 00
- Interest on court house bonds $30000 new issue 2100 00
- Interest on court house bonds $15000 old issue 1200 00
- Interest on old county bonds $5000 600 00
- Amount loaned general county fund 1968 59
- Total $9151 38

SINKING FUND.

- Old county bonds redeemed $ 2000 00
- Refunding orders No. 1, 2 and 4 on same 4 55
- Total $2004 55

REDEMPTION FUND.

- Elizabeth M Sissen, redemption order No. 46 $16 82

BUILDING FUND.

- Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds $ 2 00
- John Milem, work on court house grounds 19 50
- Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds 12 19
- Frank Congdon, hauling black dirt court house grounds 55 60
- George Moore, work on court house grounds 3 75
- A S McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants court house grounds 107 70
- Chas Peterson, putting in stone foundation under jail 28 00
- Dan'l Hand, levelling court house grounds 2 56
- A G Phelps, work around court house grounds 9 00
- Dan'l Hand, work around court house grounds 12 22
- J L Smith, black dirt for court house grounds 21 49
- F B Congdon, hauling dirt for court house grounds 71 75
- Wm McFarland, repairing court house wall 35 80
- F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall 14 20
- F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall 21 06
- M McLaren, work around court house 15 00
- W C Crum, tr[illegible] around court house 125 00
- A Lessard, black dirt court house grounds 9 00
- Chas Peterson, repairing court house wall 73 50
- Amount reimbursed general county fund 295 34
- Total $934 60

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT COURT.

CLERK OF COURT AND DEPUTIES.

- S F Alderman, clerk of court March term 15 00
- J E Wilson, deputy of court March term 15 00
- S F Alderman, clerk of court September term 21 00
- C E Chipperfield, deputy of court September term 21 00
- Total $72 00

SHERIFF'S AND DEPUTIES.

- J D Barstow, deputy sheriff March term 5 50
- R H Paine, deputy sheriff March term 12 70
- H Spalding, sheriff September term 15 00
- Geo H Stratton, deputy sheriff September term 15 00
- B Wilson, deputy sheriff September term 10 00
- W H Mantor, deputy sheriff September term 21 00
- D D Smith, deputy sheriff September term 17 50
- Total $97 00

REPORTERS.

- Geo C Williamson, March term $ 55 00
- Geo C Williamson, September term 80 00
- Total $135 00

DRAWING JURORS.

- E N Donaldson $ 3 00
- Dan'l Holmes 3 00
- Total $6 00

ACTING COUNTY ATTORNEY.

- Leon E Lum $20 00

WITNESSES.

- John Olson $ 10 60
- Jas Whitford 3 64
- Joseph Baker 50 00
- J T Kelley 6 08
- Chas Purdy 18 08
- Wm McCorrister 2 12
- F F Lotta 5 08
- Hugh McDonald 2 12
- R E Dressler 2 12
- John Bubar 2 12
- W D Murphy 2 12
- Ed Caffrey 2 12
- Total $106 20

CLERK OF COURT FEES.

- S F Alderman, entering tax judgments $ 275 70
- S F Alderman, entering personal tax citations 84 75
- S F Alderman, returning personal tax citations 51 95
- S F Alderman, fees September term of court 156 60
- Total $569 00

SHERIFF'S FEES.

- M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc $ 44 38
- M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc 32 88
- H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc 258 75
- H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc 299 75
- D D Smith, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc 40 15
- F L Matteson, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subphoenas, summoning witnesses, etc 12 50
- Total $688 33

GRAND JURORS.

- F M Cable $ 4 20
- Wm Dresskell 4 20
- F O Sibley 4 20
- E J Brownson 6 20
- J M Martin 8 40
- Adam Brown 6 20
- J W Koop 5 20
- P Schwindeman 6 20
- Geo A Keene 6 20
- H Patterson 9 40
- G S Canfield 6 20
- Walter Davis 6 20
- H S Totton 6 20
- J A Rowell 6 20
- I Seymour 6 20
- Sam'l Walker 6 20
- T McMasters 6 20
- J T Sanborn 6 20
- H J Spencer 6 20
- H F Phelps 6 20
- S W Searles 6 20
- W S Martin 6 20
- Total $135 80

PETIT JURORS.

- John Miller $ 12 00
- David Clarke 2 20
- C B Willard 8 00
- Thos Kennedy 10 00
- H A Boadecker 8 00
- Jas Gardner 10 20
- George Lisler 2 20
- Robt Stratton 10 20
- Jas Hawkins 10 20
- J K Pearce 10 20
- Sam'l English 10 20
- J W Koop 2 20
- Victor Custofson 10 20
- Chas Peterson 10 20
- Wm Gurgen 10 20
- Peter Walters 10 20
- Chas Otto 10 20
- C E Horn 2 20
- Chas Peabody 10 20
- Peter Behlmer 13 40
- J W Slipp 10 20
- F D Stanley 10 20
- Sidney Harmon 4 00
- N H Ingersoll 4 00
- Peter Larson 10 20
- John A Cochran 10 20
- John Barstow 10 00
- Albert Anderson 10 20
- John Farrow 10 20
- Jos Westfall 2 20
- O T Wright 10 20
- John Dennis 10 20
- J S Robinson 1 00
- John Bouck 4 00
- John Chamberlain 2 20
- J D Bowers 14 20
- W L Fratcher 14 20
- Geo E Frey 14 20
- Peter Walters 14 20
- Thos Kennedy 14 20
- D A C Stoops 14 20
- W S Brockway 14 20
- L N Lowe 14 60
- Ed Breheney 14 20
- Martin Ovig 14 20
- John Anderson 14 20
- John A Dennis 14 20
- Mike Donahue 14 20
- Andrew Bennett 14 20
- D M Gunn 14 20
- A F Daggett 12 20
- M H McCabe 4 00
- Boyd Wilson 2 00
- M T Kennedy 8 00

No. 4.

- R H Capistrant 17 00
- A L Hoffman 12 20
- Chas Cross 14 20
- B Rosenberg 12 20
- M H McCabe 2 00
- Henry Drapeau 6 00
- T M Riley 2 00
- J G Small 6 00
- Total $592 60

EXPENSES MUNICIPAL COURT.

CONSTABLES.

- C Cross $4 50
- R H Paine 16 85
- Jas Whitford 4 64
- Jas Whitford 16 00
- L G Rose 6 90
- W M Swan 17 32
- Total $66 21

FEES MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

- J B Douglas, fees from Aug. 1886, to February, 1887 $221 80
- Fees paid municipal court in state cases $104 46

WITNESSES.

- W J Davenport $1 24
- O G Allen 2 20
- Julius Karkian 2 20
- Gustof Menz 2 20
- John Shaller 2 44
- W F Bagar 2 44
- J W Blake 2 12
- Ed Crust 70
- Eddy Karth 2 20
- Julia Karth 2 20
- James Hawkins 1 20
- Chas Day 1 96
- Frank Tilley 1 12
- Wm Stone 1 12
- L M Roberts 1 12
- Carl Rash 2 80
- D Campbell 3 68
- G A McDonald 3 68
- W Baker 3 68
- S S Glidden 2 96
- J J Morrison 4 88
- Geo Ramsey 2 04
- Jos Dade 4 48
- Leonard Dade 3 44
- J E Parrault 3 40
- Peter Parrault 3 40
- Edward Parrault 3 40
- E J Finney 1 48
- C O Finney 1 48
- Peter Whipple 2 96
- L Gallar 2 96
- P G Fogelstrom 1 12
- Ole Wesheim 2 20
- A Peterson 2 20
- John Edell 1 12
- C O Beck 1 12
- Wm McCorrister 1 12
- B Campbell 1 12
- Chas Purdy 17 32
- J C Jameson 1 12
- E J Edwards and 4 others 5 60
- Wm Watson 1 12
- Wm Watson 1 12
- Peter Mullen 1 12
- G A McDonald and 2 others 3 36
- John Hawkins and 2 others 3 36
- Wm Stearns 1 12
- G W Stratton 50
- Frank Hathaway and 1 other 3 92
- Hans Olson and 1 other 4 28
- Clarence Thompson 3 64
- John Clark and 2 others 2 00
- Al Anderson 1 12
- Total $139 96

PROBATE COURT.

- Dr J C Rosser, fees in case of insanity of John Olson $3 30
- Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of insanity of Autina Gardner 3 30
- Henry Spalding, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 61 50
- Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 3 30
- Dr A F Groves, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 3 30
- Henry Spalding, fees in case of Henry Evers 69 50
- Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of Nika Karpola and Henry Evers 6 60
- Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Nika Karpola 3 30
- Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Henry Eyers 3 30
- Total $157 40

ELECTION EXPENSES.

- F E Warren, Clerk of Election, Mille Lacs $ 2 00

CANVASSING BOARD.

- R B Coffin $19 30
- J S Gardner 16 10
- E N Donaldson 16 90
- Louis Tache 15 90
- Total $68 20

BOARD AND CARE OF PRISONERS AND JAILOR'S FEES.

- M McLaren, boarding prisoners and jailor's fees $77 60
- R H Paine, jailor's fees 32 25
- M McLaren, jailor's fees and board of prisoners 57 80
- R H Paine, jailor's fees 40 00
- M McLaren, boarding prisoners 32 55
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 17 80
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 33 00
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 92 05
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 55 55
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 80 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 48 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 81 96
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 33 50
- H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
- H Spalding, boarding prisoners 62 27
- Total $1024 33

PRINTING.

- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 4 50
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 15 50
- A. Dewey, printing citation blanks 10 00
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 50 60
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 9 50
- Brainerd Dispatch, publishing tax list 297 15
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and advertising liquor license 20 35
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing financial statement 255 20
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 25 00
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 18 35
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and board of equalization 19 50
- Brainerd Dispatch printing commissioners' proceedings 37 25
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and court calendar 23 62
- Brainerd Tribune, advertising bids for poor house 1 90
- Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 9 00
- Total $797 32

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

- Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery $194 45
- J H Koop, stationery 1 20
- H J Spencer & Co., stationery 2 85
- Brainerd Tribune, stationery 3 50
- Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 27 33
- Keene & Nevers, stationery 2 73
- Brainerd Tribune, stationery 4 11
- Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 151 82
- Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 95 52
- Geo. D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 243 05
- Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 19 10
- Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 72 00
- Brainerd Tribune, stationery 3 25
- Total $820 91

FUEL, LIGHTS AND REPAIRS.

- T McMaster, oil furnished county jail $ 5 60
- I U White, repairing county jail 12 50
- A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail 2 75
- Ed Mahan, repairing court house doors 13 25
- L P White, repairing side wall near county jail 14 38
- A S McIntire, repairing water pipes court house 4 00
- T McMaster, oil furnished court house and jail 4 15
- M Hagberg, oil furnished court house and jail 2 85
- A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail 12 45
- T McMaster, oil furnished county jail 2 05
- F A B King & Co., coal furnished court house 10 25
- Ed Hazen, slab wood furnished court house 5 25
- I U White, putting up screens county jail 22 00
- F A B King & Co., coal for court house 211 25
- Total $322 73

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

- R H Morford, report of births and deaths Deerwood $ 2 50
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 3 25
- A M Bratt, report births and deaths Moorsville 10 25
- W H Bradford, report births and deaths Oak Lawn 1 25
- A Mahlum, report births and deaths Brainerd 59 00
- Daniel Holmes, births and deaths Crow Wing 2 00
- S F Alderman, report births and deaths 29 00
- Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending April 1, 1888 50 00
- Henry Rasicot, serving citation papers 1 70
- Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house 6 65
- W A Bryant, patent fuel saver 4 50
- Louis Tache, postage and expressage 4 18
- Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending June 30, 1888 50 00
- I U White, blank case judge probate 25 50
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 40
- Louis Tache, member of auditing board 3 00
- S F Alderman, member of auditing board 3 00
- J S Gardner, member of auditing board 3 00
- M McFadden, list of taxable mortgages 31 00
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 4 29
- Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Oct. 1, 1888 50 00
- F B Thompson, assessing Cass county 1200 00
- D Archibald, assessing Crow Wing county 140 00
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 2 30
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 4 32
- Walter Courtney, fees as health officer 27 50
- R F Walters, shoes for prisoners 5 25
- Walter Courtney, report of births and deaths Brainerd 26 00
- G A Shaeffer, report of births and deaths Moorsville 4 50
- D M Clark & Co., goods for court house 26 35
- Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Jan. 1, 1889 50 00
- P Walters, ice for court house 10 00
- Smith & Campbell, blankets county jail 8 40
- Louis Tache, member auditing board 3 00
- S F Alderman, member auditing board 3 00
- Jas S Gardner, member auditing board 3 00
- Louis Tache, expressage and postage 2 10
- Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house and county jail 34 15
- Amount loaned to poor fund 3000 00
- Total $4895 24

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage, commissioner 2nd district $ 53 20
- A P Farrar, per diem and mileage, commissioner 4th district 53 20
- P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage, commissioner 3rd district 46 80
- J M Martin, per diem and mileage, commissioner 1st district 64 80
- Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage, commissioner 5th district 102 40
- Total $320 40

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

- A P Farrar, per diem and mileage $ 21 40
- Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage 21 40
- P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage 21 40
- J M Martin, per diem and mileage 25 80
- Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage 27 80
- Total $117 80

SALARIES.

- Louis Tache, auditor of Crow Wing county $1200 00
- Louis Tache, auditor of Cass county 1200 00
- A Mahlum, deputy auditor 310 40
- B Wilson, " " 124 16
- H S Totton " " 310 40
- Ed Mahan, county treasurer Crow Wing county 1213 82
- Ed Mahan, county treasurer Cass county 543 52
- W P Spalding, judge of probate 550 00
- W A Fleming, superintendent of schools 361 25
- Geo W Holland, county attorney 800 00
- J L Camp, coroner 21 10
- F L Matteson, deputy coroner 16 65
- R P Nelson, janitor 275 00
- Total $6926 30

ASSETS.

- Court house and jail, including permanent fixtures $57432 45
- Office furniture, including safes 1000 00
- Old county jail 1000 00
- Court house and jail lots 3600 00
- Taxes due and unpaid on tax lists of 1887 and prior years for Crow Wing and Cass counties 31842 16
- Cash on hand January 1st, 1889, to the credit of county funds 1533 05
- Liabilities over assets 5512 34
- Total $102000 00

LIABILITIES.

- Old county bonds, 12 per cent 3000 00
- Court house bonds 8 per cent 45000 00
- Bridge bonds 7 per cent 4000 00
- Bridge bonds 6 per cent 50000 00
- Total $102000 00

Attest,
LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Communication.

EDITOR DISPATCH:—There seems to be some misundertanding existing among a few of our citizens as to the state of affairs between the city and the Brainerd Light Co., and as I understand it, our representative does not want to comply with certain requests of the city council until the people are instructed as to how matters stand and he finds what their desire is. As a taxpayer I am interested in seeing the matter arranged in such manner as will keep our taxes at the lowest possible amount, and suppose that every taxpayer, large or small, is of the same mind.

At the last city election a number of alderman were elected who were know to be "anti-Kindred." Their first act almost was to repudiate, legally or illegally, the electric light contract between the city and the Electric Light Co., which it was thought was very one-sided. They, thus acting, as they claim upon the direct advice of their constituents, made the following contract with the Electric Light Co., to-wit: The city purchased the company's franchise and plant and in payment therefor agreed to assume $40,000 of bonds therefor issued by the Light Co., to secure payment of which the plant and franchise was mortgaged. And pay $15,000 per year to the M. W. P. & B. Co. for power.

In consideration whereof, the Light Co. turned over to the city the arc light plant and certain material, and the M. W. P. & B. Co. gave the city ground for power house and furnish 500 horse power for twenty years.

In figuring on the profit or loss to the city under the above contract, we must allow that it would cost the city from $2,500 to $3,500 per year as the plant increased, to run their plant by steam, besides a heavy investment for boilers and engine. And that the mill lot was worth something-

But whether the contracts be profitable or otherwise, it was made in good faith and the city has gone and expended about $18,000 in buying other material and putting in a water wheel and power house on the land above mentioned.

When interest became due on the bonds above mentioned it was defaulted, and a like default was made on all other bonds issued by the city.

Now the questien is, shall the contract with the Light Co., be carried out without law suits and city bonds be issued to pay the $18,000 indebtedness above mentioned, or shall we drop the contract altogether, which means a loss of a large part of the money invested. It seems to me to be out of the question that we should abandon our lighting after spending so much on it, and that any man who advocates such a thing, is alowing his personal prejudices to run away with his reason and his regard for the city's welfare. If bonds be not issued to pay the $18,000, it must be levied as taxes next year which is not a pleasant thought as our tax this year is thirty-four mills, due, not to the extravagance of the city, but to the boad of education and county. The levy is only $6,000 for the city and it used to be $10,000 years ago. If taxes be high people with money will not invest in Brainerd either in lots or personal property.

In conclusion it seems to me that in view of the excellent light we have, the small cost of running hereafter, the fact that the railroad company is making preparations to use it, and the further fact, which may not be generally known, that the railroad company has been offered all the land and power and almost everything else they want to remove their plant to Little Fall, from which place it is only a question of a short time when a cut-off to Wadena will be built; that it is necessary that citizens of Brainerd and especially men who have their all invested here should unite in action for the welfare and prosperity of the city, not quarrelling over something which has already been done and which, in the opinion of the city attorney and other outside attorneys binds the city irrevocably, besides injuring the city's credit. The coming summer will decide Brainerd's future so far as many of us are concerned.

LEON E. LUM.

A Strong Plea for the Poor Man.

The Pioneer Press of last Saturday contains the following complimentary notice of Crow Wing county's able representative.

Judge W. A. Fleming of Crow Wing county is one of the most argumentative as well as the most positive members of the house. He has opinions on almost all subjects, and does not hesitate to express them. His independence was shown on Wednesday when he voted twice alone for Moses E. Clapp for United States Senator, and it bids fair to be shown in many other instances before the winter is over. He took a positive stand on the bill increasing the jurer's fee in justice courts, and made a strong plea for the poor man who is compelled to go to law. In the course of his remarks he was called upon to enter the first "solemn prtest" that has appeared so far in the session.

Wants More Like Them.

The St. Paul Globe in speaking of the representatives from the old reliable fifth district, has the following to offer:

In their friendships, these Fifth district politicans are totally different from the people of any other part of the state. The wind of the north, the odor of the pine, the comparatave wildness of their territory, and the freedom of its social life yet from false conventionalities, give these men a frankness of manner, a bon homie a regard for each other's good will, that is most attractive. Graves, Comstock, Fleming, Dunn, Flynn, Lee, Searle are all types of the broad-ganged Fifth district statesmen. The state would not suffer by having more like them.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Morrison. } ss.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Nehemiah P. Clarke, Plaintiff, vs. John Gorst and Allison Ainsworth, Defendants. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the said court at his office at Brainerd, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Little Falls, in the county of Morrison, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you and each of you for the sum of forty-seven and 68-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 12th day of July, 1886, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

Dated January 21st, A. D. 1889.

C. A. LINDBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Little Falls, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators,
But None Our Equals.

Our Bargains Are Great.
So is Our business.

Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at

1-4 OFF

FOR CASH ONLY, We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.

LEOPOLD BROS.

NEW FALL
UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen
All Wool Shirts and Drawers
At 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof
Choice Family Groceries,
And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG
Has a splendid line of
Silverware, Jewelry
Watches and Clocks.

For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

THE
FAMOUS HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT.

J. S. BAKER, Prop. Cor. 6th and Laurel.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

We pride ourselves on being the most accommodating house in the city.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

The colored washer women of Atlanta, Ga., are Ku-Kluxing the Chinese laundrymen. This is carying Southern political methods into the domain of business.

Andrew Langenshadt of San Francisco drew a $5,000 prize in a lottery about one month ago. He immediately took to drink and recently he was found dead in his room.

Inventor Edison says that he intends to give up active work and make an extended tour of Europe, after which he will settle down in the country somewhere near New York.

A New Hampshire woman has set out to count the kernels of corn on 50,000 full sized cobs and at last report she had got through with 3,000 cobs and was not discouraged.

Jay Gould is quite worn out by his long vigils at the bedside of his wife, and his friends say that he will soon decide upon another tour of recuperation. It is probable he will go abroad.

A Middletown, Ct., stone mason has the contract for building 150 miniature dwelling-houses with freestone fronts for the Cromwell quarry. They are to be five feet high and sent to all the leading cities of America to advertise the works.

Mr. Gladstone has delighted the hearts or the opponents of compulsory vaccination in England by writting a letter to one of them, in which he repeats his formerly expressed opinion that "there are under the law as it stands both hardship and equality."

Bronson Alcott leaves behind him in manuscript one of the most voluminous diaries of modern times. It has been faithfully kept for the greater portion of his life, and fills fifty seven large bound volumnes, the last one daten 1881. In addition to these there are, also in mannscript six volumnes of autobiographical collections and seven of letters.

Sunday labor has been greatly increasing during the last few years. In the city of New York alone there are fully 100,000 men and women who work every Sunday at their trades or vocations. A religious organization there is trying to prevent the growth of this encroachment upon the day of rest, and it has already begun its work with the cigar-makers.

A monument is to be erected on the spot in the forest of Epineuse where stood the oak tree in which Gambetta and M. Spuller alighted from their balloon in their escape from Paris to Tours during the Franco-German war. The tree itself was recently cut down by the owner, who has no regard for relics.

A man who had been married for twenty years recently applied to a lawyer at Palatka, Fla., for divorce papers, but could not give his wife's name in full. He wrote to his father and mother, with whom they had lived for ten years, but they, too, were ignorant of her name. He wrote to her neighbors with like result. As the consequence he could not proceed in his suit for a divorce.

A citizen of West Springfield, Mass., was considerably surprised at receiving a letter, directed in a woman's hand, and containing a withered flower. His heart ceased throbbing when he read that the writer, who signed herself "A Christian Endeavor," was one of a party who stole some flowers from the grounds near his house, and wished to do her part in making restitution, and hoped her companions would do the same.

A man, old, weazened-faced and shaking with paralysis called at the Philadelphia Mint recently, and said that his name was. A. Squires, and on Monday June 11, 1855, he placed $2,201 in the care of the United States government. He had a time-worn receipt with him, which seems to establish his claim against the Mint, if he can prove that he is really "A. Squires." He was a forty-niner in California, and has been a gold miner in that state since 1855.

James Berry, England's famous hangman, is a man who believes that his position entitles him to social distinction. His visiting card is of pale mauve, highly glazed, fringed at the sides and tops with a delicate spray of maiden-hair fern in gold, and bearing the inscription in gilt Old English letter, "James Berry, Public Executioner, Bradford. Orders punctually executed." After an execution he often struts to a coffee room and insists upon drinking with the assembled guests. If they show a horror of his presence he becomes abusive.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not as yet been successfully produced, the opinion has been expressed by those engaged in the manufacture of glass on a large scale, that the time is not far distant when some method of casting such pipes satisfactorily and cheaply will be devised; and it is believed that made in similar form to the present cast-iron pipes, with some suitable mechanism for a joint, and of malleable glass, a water pipe would thus be formed to which there could be an objection. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost anywhere, it is thought not improbable that, in time, whenever a large quantity of pipe is required in any one locality, a furnace will be erected and the pipes be there made.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Frank Hunsinger, resident near Chippewa Falls, Wis., was killed at Rhinelander in a woods camp. A falling tree broke nearly all the bones in his body.

A terrible railway accident occurred near Plum creek bridge in Texas to the west-bound passenger train of the Southern Pacific. The freight train was partially derailed, the passenger train stopped, and was rendering assistance when it was crashed into by a heavy freight train which was following. A relief train with extra coaches and several physicians left San Antonia for the scene of the wreck, fifty miles distant. The railway officials refuse to give any further information.

The falling of the east wall of the burned opera house at Duluth crushed a two-story frame store adjoining, burying in the ruins Elmer E. Chamberlain, aged about twenty-seven years. He was junior partner in the stationery house of Albertson & Chamberlain, and had been in business here about six months. He had been warned not to go in the building, but a friend was anxious to get some legal blanks and the deceased went in quest of them. Just as the walls fell he uttered two piercing shrieks, which were the last sounds heard from the building. From the appearance of the body he evidently met death through suffocation.

Talk About People.

John M. Clayton, brother of Powell Clayton, contesting Breckenridge's seat, was assassinated at Plummerville, Ark.

Messrs. King, Goodykountz and Kleiner of Chamberlain Dakota, who are looking more especially after the Sioux reservation bill, are still hopeful of its passage as the grists ahead of it are ground. Similar bills are in both houses, except that the one in the lower house contains no submission clause. Action on this will be secured before the senate takes up its bill, and if passed in the house, there is hope that the senate will concede the submission point and let the house bill become a law.

The condition of Senator-elect W. D. Washburn is such as to cause the gravest apprehensions of his family and friends concerning his recovery from the illness which has prostrated him since the eventful evening of the caucus. His exertions during the campaign were too much for his constitution, and when the end came he was completely prostrated, and his nervous system was unable to sustain the tension to which it had been subjected. With a relaxation of the active work there was a complete collapse and the distinguished Mill City citizen has been confined to his bed ever since the result of the caucus was announced. Although it was generally known that Mr. Washburn was ill, the serious nature of his sickness has been carefully concealed from all save his intimate friends. One of the causes assigned for his illness is over indulgence in cigars, a habit to which he was unaccustomed, and it is well known that during the contest for the senatorship it was very rarely that Mr. Washburn was visible in the rotunda of the Merchants without a cigar in his mouth.

Petty Criminalities.

A coroner's jury at Kansas rendered a verdict declaring that J. W. Bodgood, the supposed victim of an assault on Grand avenue, came to his death by an accidental fall. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by some one who was jealous of his attentions to a disreputable woman, in front of whose house Bodgood was found lying unconscious.

Twenty tramps, after a begging and thieving tour of Eau Claire, Wis., appeared in the suburbs and took possession of a Wisconsin Central section house. They collected their booty, consisting of several bags of provisions and other plunder. A platoon of police raided them. They resisted and a lively battle followed. Shots were fired, and finally the whole gang were captured and jailed except one.

White Caps visited the residence of Patrick O'Neill, in Indianapolis. O'Neill was taken from the house, rolled in the snow, severly whipped and warned to discontinue the ill treatment of his family. O'Neill, who is a laborer in Kingan's packing house, is a heavy drinker, and frequently while intoxicated had beaten his wife and children, having been several times arrested and fined for that offense.

As James M. Williams was passing the Commercial hotel, at Auburn, Neb., Benjamin Skillman, who had been hiding in the shadow of the building, sprang out and shot him in the hip with a revolver. The two men then clinched and after a short struggle, Skillman fired again, striking Williams in the base of the brain and killing him instantly. Skillman escaped. Williams was charged with seducing Skillman's sister.

A Bohemian woman, too drunk to tell her name, clasping to her bosom a thinly clad little girl, aged about 3 years, was picked up by the police on Nutt court, Chicago. They were almost frozen to death. After a time the woman stated that she and her husband had been out drinking beer together, having the child with them, and on their way home she had fallen to the sidewalk too drunk to proceed further. She said her drunken husband had left her. The mother will recover, but the child may not survive the exposure. They will be kept at the station until the husband can be found.

Some time ago two men named Banks and Winters were arrested at Dubuque for burglary, but on trial were acquitted. They were not released, however, but were brought to Anumosa, and after a preliminary hearing were held to the district court on a charge of robbing Charles Weigel's jewelry store several weeks ago. Both are professional cracksmen and each has served three terms in the penitentiary. Banks made his escape once by getting a fellow convict to cover him up in a load of manure that he was hauling outside the prison yard. He was rearrested in New Jersey after a long search. Winters tried to escape several times, and once when a guard found him cutting a hole through the roof of the cell house he was shot in the leg, from the effects of which he still walks lame.

H. B. Roe, an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at Austin, has been missing for some time. He drew his pay one afternoon, and did not return home that night. His wife thought it strange, and early the next morning made anxious inquiries for him. The police were notified, but no trace of him could be found. The matter was kept quiet, hoping that he would return, his young wife not believing that he would desert her, but now she states that she knows that he has gone, and she is nearly crazed with grief. Various theories are given for his strange departure, one of which is that he has another wife living in the East, and that she was about to arrive upon the ground in a short time, and not caring to meet both at the same time Roe left for parts unknown.

Foreign Gleanings

The steamship British King, from Liverpool, has landed at Philadelphia an immense English locomotive for experimental use on the Pennsylvania road. It was built at the shops of the London & Northwestern railroad at Crewe, Eng., and is one of the double expansion type, after the style of marine engines. This sort of engine has never been used with a locomotive in this country. It is claimed that the big machine can run at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

Malieota, the Samoan potentate deposed by the Germans, bears a name which signifies a great deal to the Navigator islands. Malieota the Great lived a long time ago, and his memory is venerated by the Samoans. He led his people in many wars and finally conquered their ancient enemies, the Tongas. "Malieota" is a word which means to the Samoans what "Cæsar" did to the Romans. As every Roman emperor, whether Julius, Augustus, or Nero, was a Cæsar, to each head of the family founded by the conqueror Savea is called Malieota.

Other News Jottings.

Some Americans who represent a dredging company have gone to Paris to work for a contract on a section of the Panama ditch. They evidently have confidence that the scheme is to be pushed through.

Advices from Alaska say the winter there has so far been a discouraging one to the people of the territory owing to the severe storms. The heaviest snowstorm since 1875 occurred this winter, and owing to the depth of snow upon the ground traders and hunters have undergone a great delay in preparing for the coming hunting trips.

The news of the selection of Wm. Allison as secretary of the treasury gives unbounded satisfaction in Iowa. There is a general feeling of regret over the vacancy it makes in the Senate of the United States, and it is the general feeling that it will be a difficult task, indeed, to find a successor who combines the many excellent qualities which he possesses and which so well fit him to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States. The vacancy will probably be filled by appointment from the Governor.

Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, a member of the committee on Indian affairs, says "There is little hope for the passage of the Sioux bill, or any other bill, from our committee at this session. There are several appropriation bills in the way—Oklahoma will take time; the contested election case may consume the better part of the week; the Union Pacific funding bill may come up and raise a storm; a hundred other matters stand in the way, and the Indian committee will have small show for the Sioux bill, or any other measure." Knute Nelson, while declining to be interviewed, expressed practically the same views.

The seizure of Canadian railway cars at Detroit has been entirely eclipsed by the seizure of five miles of the track of the St. Croix & Penobscot railway, a road which runs from Calais, Me., up the St. Croix valley to Princeton, in the same state. At Baring the road crosses the St. Croix river into New Brunswick, and for five miles is undoubtedly within Canadian territory. The road has been built for some years, but the question of collecting duty on the materials originally used in construction has never been raised although they were wholly imported from the states. Recently, however, the line was entirely refitted with new ties, rails, fastenings and a telephone service. In bringing in to Canada the materials used in refitting the line, no representations were made to the Canada customs department, and accordingly the five miles of track in New Brunswick have been seized by two officers from St. Stephens, acting under instructions from Inspector McLaren, of St. John. The value of the seizure is $3,000. Pending a settlement traffic will not be interrupted.

Indian Commissioner Oberly sent the following telegram to Indian Agent Gregory at the La Pointe agency, Wis., authorizing the resumpting of timber cutting at that agency. In accordance with instructions of the department I hereby authorize you to permit the resumption of cutting and hauling under contract made for the completion of contracts of the season of 1887-88, that were interrupted by the orders of this office, dated March 14, 1888, and also the resumption of cutting and hauling under all new contracts made for the present season. But you are instructed that such authorization is limited to the fulfillment of such contracts only as have been made in accordance with blank forms of contract heretofore furnished to you and with instructions heretofore given to you upon this subject, and that no cutting or hauling shall be done upon any allotments that have not been approved by the president.

Great Car-Drivers Strike in New York.

The long threatened surface road strike was inaugurated at New York on the 29th. The only cars running were those of the Third avenue and Bleecker street roads. The terms of the men are, in brief, $2.25 per day of 10 hours' work inside of 12 hours. A lively row occurred at Grand street. Tuesday morning, when a crowd of strikers tried to overturn a car. The Grand street crossing line was tied up when the last car came in. The company notified the police that it would try to run a car in a short time. The police reserves were ordered out and some of them placed about the company's stables and offices. Shortly before 6 o'clock a car was drawn from the barn down to the starting point in front of the ferry. A howling mob of strikers surrounded it the minute it came from the barn. A hollow square of stalwart police officers surrounded the car and the mob did nothing more than yell. A vast crowd of people from the neighboring tenements gathered at the scene. All of them were in sympathy with the strikers, and their presence and cries tended to increase the intense excitement that reigned in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. John Mahoney, a clerk in the office, drove the car. He is the same man who took out the first car during the last strike on this line. The car stood a little while before a start was made. It was surrounded by an ever-increasing throng that yelled itself hoarse. The police were strung along Grand street about one to a block. At last the car started, and the crowd began to make mischief. A truck was driven on the car tracks. A police officer tried to interfere, but was carried off his feet by the securing mob. This obstacle was removed and the car passed on. Halts were made on almost every block. Other trucks were placed on the car tracks, but were quickly removed. At Grand and Attorney streets another heavy furniture wagon barred the way and stopped the car. The crowd surrounded the car and unhitched the horses. They were given a sharp blow and started off, almost dragging the driver over the front of the car. Despite the police, however, the mob lifted the car bodily and slung it across the track. Police kept dashing up all the time and attacked the struggling strickers. A moment or two of this and the crowd became disordered, and began to scatter. The police had gained the day. The fight had been short but decisive. The trouble was not over yet, however. The police captured one of the ringleaders, and in court he was fined. The car by this time was righted and the horses hitched to it. It was drawn to the other and taken back to the stable. While the strikers do not hesitate to attack and beat the new men employed by the roads, they disperse without offering serious resistance when police appear on the scene. Superintendent of Police Murray expresses the determination to give the protection of the laws to the companies and their workmen. In Brooklyn the situation is reversed. The police in that city offer no protection to the companies of their present employes. The sympathy is entirely with the strikers, and but little effort appears to be made to enforce the law. In consequence of this, the street railroad companies of that city have not made any effort to run cars.

What Boulangerism Means.

The Paris Temps does not attempt to ignore the importance of Gen. Boulanger's triumph, but at the same time it strenuously rejects the idea of the adoption of exceptional measures by the government, or of rebelling against the popular verdict. Gen Boulanger, it says, will not conspire against the republic, simply because he has no need to do so. The electors, it believes, voted chiefly—not against the republic, but against an incapable and impotent chamber of deputies.

The German newspapers of all shades of political opinion regard the success of Gen. Boulanger as an evil augury for the French republic.

The North German Gazette—It is the most important event of recent times in the domain of foreign politics. The regime of the parliamentary republic has suffered a severe reverse in its own capital. The defeat of the government will probably lead to all sorts of surprises.

The Post—A government that has received such a blow can no longer be regarded as a serious government. The centennary year of 1889 will not be behind its predecessor in importance.

The National Zeitung—The discontented elements combined to support Boulanger. If he should prove to be a serious pretender the fall of the republic is a certainty.

Tht Vossische Zeitung—It was not Boulanger alone that was victorious, but also his program to establish a dictatorship and emphasize the fact that he is the man for the League of Patriots—that his glorious sword is to rend the peace of Frankfort and win back Alsace-Loraine. The French mean once more to be a grand nation.

The Volks Zeitung recalls the warning of the Republique Francaise—"An Emperor if you wish for one"—and says Paris, responds, "Yes, we do wish for one."

The Volks Zeitung—The blinded people of Paris have with pessimist impatience opened the doors for the return of an imperialist reaction.

The London Telegraph's Paris correspondent informs his paper that in an interview Gen. Boulanger said: Instead of the government's treating the election as an ordinary accident affecting the life of parliament, they have made out that the future of the republic depends upon it. If they do not know what to do I will not help them. I do not wish to give color to their accusation that I am a disturber. I did not go to the chamber because I did not desire any demonstration. The government represents disorder, I impersonate order.

A Ghost Story by Telegraph.

There is a belief among a certain class of unenlightened people that the place where some person was killed will be haunted thereafter. In order to show the readers what the ghost almost always is in the many strange phenomena that are witnessed by so many people let this suffice: Recently in Benton town, Carver county, Minn., a strange apparition in the form of a man was seen hovering about and around the place where an old settler was found dead a short time ago. As the widow saw the light occasionally around her house and yard, she became alarmed. She, without further delay, told about this occurrence to her neighbors. In order to convince themselves of the fact, a few of the yeomen went to the spot one night, endeavoring to investigate what the so-called ghost consisted of; but on nearing the specter their courage gave way, and they fled home. Now, it became so credible that things concerning it were only whispered around among the deluded people; they feared the ghost too much to talk about it openly. Months passed by, and only until a week ago had anybody the courage to investigate when, all of a sudden, a bold-hearted young man heard of the reports that were in the air. He went there one evening and, as usual, the ghost appeared on a distant bridge. While coming over a distant hill his companions became terrified at the strange sight and bid behind trees; but, after coaxing and encouraging them a while, they proceeded with him to the ghost, and on arriving they found the figure of a man, made of newspapers and sticks, and a water kettle formed the head and in this were burning a couple of candle lights. This was the dreaded ghost. But they went further. Tearing down the fixture to examine the paper, they found the name of a certain individual on the margin of it. Infuriated through the discovery, the men began to scold. Without a moment's notice a man appeared, ordering them to surrender or he would shoot. Not fearing the rifle in his hand, they rushed to him, and he barely escaped a good thrashing, acknowledging that he made this image. He denied having caused the previous apparitions; but since then nothing was ever seen or heard. Were it not disclosed, the people would still believe a ghost was around.

A Good Epigram.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Edgar Saltus was in the city recently on business connected with the publication of his forthcoming novel. He is a man of striking appearance and his manner is characterized by a nameless charm that is compounded of good breeding and a knowledge of the world.

In the course of a conversation some one said, speaking of a friend: "If he were a man of more conscience he would never do the things he is sorry for and if he were a man of less conscience he would never be sorry for things he had done."

"That's good," said Mr. Saltus, after a moment. "That hits off a character in a sentence. If you don't mind I think. I shall make use of it," which is an illustration of one of the many ways that Mr. Saltus employs to fill his stories with terse, crisp epigrams.

BATTLE AND BIVOUAC,

Are Lived Over Again in Reminiscences by the Assembled G. A. R. Veterans in their Grand Encampment at St. Paul,

The twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic concluded in a most satisfactory manner a two days' session at St. Paul. The following is the report on the

SOLDIER'S HOME.

Whereas, the board of Trustees of the Minnesota soldiers' home have discharged their duties with singular perseverance, and a fidelity which commands the gratitude of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the discharge of their duties have acquired a knowledge of the demands of the institution; and

Whereas, the board of trustees aforesaid have passed a resolution asking the state legislature to appropriate $100,000 for 1889, and $100,000 for 1890, for the purpose of erecting buildings to meet the evident needs of the institution in the immediate future, and also $10,000 for each of the fiscal years for improvement of the grounds, and in addition thereto they ask that section 30 of the law shall be amended to permit the transfer of surplus funds from soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund, without operating to reduce the amount available in the latter fund for the current year; and

Whereas, they ask a provision to be inserted in the law permitting the trustees at their discretion to aid ex-soldiers who have resided one year in Minnesota to return to their homes in other states; therefore be it

Resolved by the twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. That it endorse the request of the board of trustees for appropriations aforesaid and the amendments of the law as suggested; be it further

Resolved, That the subject matter of this resolution be engrossed in the form of a memorial, and that the same be signed by the department commander and his adjutant and forwarded to the senate and speaker of the house of representatives in legislature assembled.

COFFEE AND HARDTACK.

Genuine old-time army hard tack! The present generation wouldn't recognize it, but the veterans did. In one of the rooms connected with the hall there were several boxes of the hard little cakes, made of flour and water, without a pinch of salt, and an inexhaustible supply of coffee, all free under the dispensing hand of Comrade John A. Meak, of Acker post. Ex-soldiers who hadn't tasted hardtack since the war tried their teeth on it. They found the hardtack all right, but the teeth a little shaky.

"This is pretty good to what we used to have down in the Shenandoah," remarked a one-armed vet, as he tackled a piece of the hardtack. "I think if this was put to soak it would get soft in a couple of days. Down South I've tried soaking it a week, and then it was just as hard as ever." The stories told in this little room during the day would fill a volume.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The principal candidates for department commander were: Edwin Dunn of Eyota and A. Barto of Sauk Center to make the race. Mr. Dunn although senior vice commander of the department, is also a member of the Loyal Legion. Therefore, it was argued. Mr. Dunn wears silk stockings. Moreover, he keeps them up with silver garters. Hence, the Grand Army don't want him. The G. A. R. men eat hard tack and drink coffee. The Loyal Legion men drink champagne and have cake.

It was a good race the two candidates made, and the announcement of the ballot was awaited eagerly. Three hundred and sixty-two votes were cast, of which Mr. Barto received 196 and Mr. Dunn 139, the remainder being scattering. Mr. Barto's election was made unanimous.

"By Gad, sir," remarked a department official, "that result beats me. I knew there was some feeling against the Loyal Legion men, but I had no idea there was so much of it."

On taking the chair, Commander Barto spoke briefly. The position, he said, was one to sacred to be sought after and too honorable to be refused. He thanked the comrades for the honor.

For senior vice commander James Compton received 170 votes and B. F. Goodwin 83. The election of Comrade Compton was made unanimous. The complete list of officers of the department for the first year is as follows:

Department Commander—A. Barto of Sauk Center.

Senior Vice Commander—James Compton of Fergus Falls.

Junior Vice Commander—C. G. Parker of St. Paul.

Chaplain—Rev. W. E. Stanley of Owatonna.

Surgeon—Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Paul.

Council of Administration—Thomas Montgomery, Post 37; R. C. Livingstone, Post 3; L. G. Nelson. Post 32; Perry Starkweather, Post 31; J. M. D. Craft, Post 47.

Delegates to National Encampment at Milwaukee—At large, J. H. Mullen of Wabashaw, W. F. Sutherland of Austin, S. W. Hayes of Redwood Falls, Robert Scraft of Pipestone, R. S. Miles of Glencoe, M. M. Clark of Northfield, Robert Stratton of Minneapolis, George O. Austin of St. Paul; G. H. Holden of Duluth.

MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, Jan., $1.13; Feb., $1.13½; May, $1.16; Track, $1.15; No. 1 northern, Jan., $1.00; Feb., $1.00½; May, $1.02⅝; Track, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 northern, Jan., 90c.; Feb., 90½c; May, 92⅝c; Track, 92@95c. Patents, sacks to local dealers, $6.25@6.40; patents to ship, sack, car lots, $6@6.15; in barrels, $6.20@6.35; delivered at New England points, $6.90@7; New York points, $6.80@6.90; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.75@6.85; bakers' here, $4.20@5.30; superfine, $2.50@4.10; red dog, sacks, $1.50@1.65; red dog, barrels, $1.70@1.85. Bran and shorts, at $9.25@9.50; $9.50 for common lots. Corn, 28@29c for grinding samples. Nice No. 2 and No. 3 yellow held at 30@31c. Oats, 24@25c, choice 28@29c. Barley, 45@52c. Hay—Wild, $4.50@5.25, timothy, $7.50@8.25. Flax—Quoted at $1.56; Chicago, $1.62. Feed, $11.50@12.50.

ST. PAUL.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, 95c. Corn, No. 2 old, 31½c; January, 31c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c.; No. 2 white, 27.; No. 3 25c. Rye, No. 2, 50c. Barley No. 2, 60c.; No. 3, 40@55c. Ground Feed, 12@12.50. Corn meal, unbolted, $12.50. Bran, bulk, $9.50; Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $5.50, No. 1 $4; Timothy, $8.50. Dressed hogs, $5.50. Timothy seed, $1.40. Clover seed, $4.60. Flax seed, $1.55. Eggs, 15c.; icehouse, 12c. Flour, patents, $6.40; straights, $5.75@6.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 94½@94⅝; No 3 spring wheat, 85@93c.; No. 2 red, 94½@94⅝c. No. 2 corn 34⅝c. No. 2 oats, 25c. No. 2 rye 48c. No, 2 barley, nominal. No. 1, flax-seed $1.61. Prime timothy seed $1.55. Mess pork per bbl. $11.50. Lard per 100 lbs. $6.75@6.80. Short rid sides loose $6.05@6.15. dry salted shoulders (boxed) $6.37½@6.50. Eggs 15c.

Mrs. Mary H. Latimer, widow of R. F. Latimer occupies a residence alone at Jackson, Mich. Her only son, R. Irving Latimer, a druggist, sleeps at the store. He went to Detroit and remained over night. During the night some one entered the cellar and was evidently familiar with the house, as he took a roundabout way to the bed where Mrs. Latimer was sleeping. He stepped to her bedside and shot her through the jaw, the ball taking an upward course. She sprung from the bed and evidently started for the window, when she was shot again in the head and fell dying in a pool of blood, with her head resting on a chair. As nothing was taken from the house, robbery was not the motive. All the property, valued at $16,000, reverts to Irving. The work was done so coolly, and every track so carefully covered, that no clue has as yet been discovered that throws the least light upon the mystery.

J. A. Hill, a well known citizen of Mechanicsville, Iowa, received a letter signed by White Caps, notifying him to change his ways. He published in a local paper a reply, saying: "My habits will be continued as heretofore. I fear nothing. There is not enough thugs, roughs or bruisers in or around Mechanicsville sufficient to strike terror to my heart. Furthermore, allow me to suggest that in your murderous attempt you make no mismoves; that your calculations are carried out with mathematical precision, as halts and delays may prove dangerous, and a White Cap's wife may be on the next morn a widow.

An attempt was made to wreck the Colorada, Utah & Pacific passenger train on the Union Pacific road near Wilson, Kan. A large lot of heavy timber and boards had been piled upon the track, a part of which was knocked aside by the engine and the remainder run over by the train. The spot selected was where the track runs on a high embankment, and had the train left the rails there would have been a fearful loss of life. No reason except robbery can be assigned for the action of the would-be wreckers.

A well known character of Livingston, Montana named Charles Townly was found lying in an old engine house suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. He had evidently prepared for the event. A cap was pulled down over his ears and his coat was buttoned up. On his breast was pinned a paper on which was written: "I cannot freeze to death. I have been ruined by a prostitute. She soaked my tools for whisky. I could have made money by paper hanging and house painting, what little money I did get bought whisky for the harlot. I curse the time I met her, so I have poisoned myself." Charles Townly was a man who had know better days. He was at one time an actor in the Chicago theaters, and four or five years ago was the best man in the Livingstone variety shows, when times were flush and the town booming. His career here has been one of dissipation and crime and he sank gradually lower and lower until he became one of the outcasts of the town. When found there was by his side a half-ounce bottle of morphine, which was half empty. He died and will be buried by the county, as he has no friends or relations.

CABINET GLANCES.

The Problem Now in Good Condition for a Casual and Reminiscent Review.

Blaine Will Probably Be Secretary of State, Because There Is No Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The nearly universal conviction that the momentous question of the next cabinet has been all but decided at Indianapolis, and the general agreement of public conjecture upon its main features open the way to a review of the converging streams of circumstances and event which have led up so nearly to the final culmination. It is not prudent to take anything for granted until Gen. Harrison's conclusions are announced upon his own authority. The unanimity of conjecture, however, furnishes a sufficiently substantial framework for reminiscent comment. These things may be taken for granted: That Allison is Gen. Harrison's choice for the treasury; that Sherman is no longer thought of for any position; that Blaine is most likely to be secretary of state, for the reason that no other Republican leader of equal rank cares to contest the place with him; that New York is unlikely to be represented in any prominent place; that John Wanamaker will have some portfolio; that no other senator than Allison will be called into the cabinet, and that the smaller places will be given to men relatively qualified for them, like Gen. Alger, Estee or Swift of California, the lesser Indiana aspirants or the comparatively unknown candidates from the South. It will not be a distinguished cabinet, except in one or two places. It will not drain the senate of its talent; it will not be an assemblage of the great lights of the party nor a group of factional leaders.

THE CABINET'S COMPLEXION.

It will be reasonably harmonious in itself and fairly representative. It will probably be a good working body. It will not be a brilliant council of statesman of national fame and commanding ability. How has such a cabinet grown out of the very different probabilities which took shape in the public mind soon after Harrison's election? Mainly by a process of progressive exclusion. One name after another dropped out of the first tentative lists as the views of the president-elect and of the gentlemen proposed to him as his cabinet advisers became known. If the great suggesting and advising public has not had its way altogether about the cabinet, there is some consolation for it in the reflection that Gen. Harrison has not wholly had his way about it either. He has bad to make a cabinet such as he could, not such as be would. The available cabinet material presented to him after his election is roughly divisible into two categories, men who wanted places without being notably unfit for them, and men who were notably fit for place without wanting it. That is to say, men who urged their claims to cabinet appointments upon the president-elect, and men whose appointment was urged upon him without any effort on their part. This division does not necessarily stamp one class as selfish office seekers and the other as patients. Men are often as selfish in refusing office as seeking it. It happens that most of the cabinet candidates urged on Gen. Harrison without any effort on their own part had better places already. Most of the candidates of the second category are in the senate. The party leaders to whom the public mind spontaneously turned as the fittest men to serve as advisors of the new president were nearly all senators or ex-senators—Sherman, Warner Miller, Allison, and John Spooner. The men whose claims were urged by themselves or by interested friends, like Blaine, Platt and Wanamaker, were all out of office and, with one brilliant exception, out of the range of spontaneous public selection.

GEN. HARRISON'S POSITION.

It is undoubtedly true that Gen. Harrison himself, like his great voluntary advisory council, the officious and interested public, turned first to the senate in his search for cabinet material. This was the more natural because nearly all his personal intimates among the public men of the day are senators and ex-senators. Scarcely any cabinet candidate outside of the senate was personally known to him, or, indeed, prominent enough to be well known to him in any way, except Blaine, and there were reasons for not turning first of all to the man who seems to be his final choice for the first place in the cabinet. It is perfectly well known in well informed circles that there was a time when Mr. Blaine himself doubted whether he wished to go into Gen. Harrison's cabinet. There was a time when he would have preferred to return to the senate if either of the Maine senators would have taken the secretaryship of the navy or a foreign mission. Their willingness to do so was tested and both preferred the senate. It was not until after this that Mr. Blaine was sure he wanted to go into the cabinet. So it happened that the senate remained the most conspicuous field of cabinet gossip. There is probably this solid foundation of fact for all the gossip connecting the names of senators with cabinet places that at least two members of that body besides Allison could have had places in the cabinet if they would have taken them.

MEN WHO DIDN'T WANT IT.

That Sherman is one goes without saying. Without doubt he could have been secretary of state if he had given one-fourth as much evidence of his desire to do so as Mr. Blaine has given. Nobody can say the place has been positively offered to Sherman, but nearly everybody believes that it has been made known to him that he could have it for the asking. The opinion of those nearest to him is that he would have been willing to round out his career with one or two terms of service in the state department if it could have come to him without contest or solicitation. But he did not want the place enough to ask for it or show the least desire to have it. Between two party leaders like Blaine and Sherman, of equal prominence and following, one eager for service and ready to resent neglect, the other cavalier and indifferent and perfectly content to be overlooked, the choice of the president-elect was almost inevitable. He could not well urge the place upon Sherman, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if he has finally decided to offer it to Blaine. The case was different with Senator Allison. He was never a candidate for a place in the cabinet in any sense, though his fitness for the treasury department was universally recognized. He was still more reluctant to leave the senate than Sherman. If he has consented to do so, as everybody believes he has, he has made a considerable sacrifice of comfort, inclination, and even of ambition. Allison is still a presidential possibility, and the senate is better training ground for the presidency than the cabinet.

ALLISON A NECESSITY.

But he has been urged as Sherman never was. The New York party feud and the impossibility of taking a secretary of the treasury from there without embroiling the administration in local politics, made Allison a necessity to the president-elect. There was no such alternative to him as Blaine to Sherman. He had to be prevailed upon. It appears that he has been. The conjectural cabinet turns upon Allison. If, after all, he will not accept, it will be chaos again. He is more a fixed point in it than Blaine, upon whom public opinion has settled only because since Sherman was out of the question there is no other name of adequate importance in the field of discussion. It is not believed, as his friends assert, that the state department has been offered to him and accepted. It is not believed that it will be offered to anybody until Allison has decided. Then, however, the preponderance of opinion is that the offer will be made. Nobody doubts that it will be accepted. So, notwithstanding Gen. Harrison's natural inclination to the senate, he has gotten only one cabininet officer out of that body, and that one only after a hard fight. I am none the less satisfied, however, that the chief reliance of his administration will be upon his old and trusted associates in that body, who have strengthened rather than weakened their influence with him by standing aside from the scramble for seats in his cabinet.

F. A. CARLE.

NOW FOR THE NOOSE.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota Has Not a Bit of Consolation for the Barrett Boys.

St. Paul, Minn., January 29, 1889.

Judge Collins, of the supreme court, yesterday handed down a decision which so far as that tribunal is concerned settles the fate of Tim and Pete Barrett, the murderers of Thomas Toliefsen. The decision is averse to a new trial in both cases. The decree, of course, is concurred in by the full bench. The information that a new trial had been refused the condemned brothers created no special surprise in Minneapolis, where the cowardly and unprovoked murder of July 26, 1887, and all its attendant sensational circumstances created a more intense feeling than was ever before created in the Northwest. The decision comes almost exactly on the day which marks the eighteenth month of the atrocious deed. The story of the crime, twice related in so clear and connected a manner by Henry Barrett, the brother and accomplice who saw fit to take a most unnatural role to save his own neck, is yet fresh in the public mind. Old Mrs. Barrett, the mother of the murderers, seems to feel most keenly the uncertainty of life with her sons. She has been awaiting the decision from the higher court with an interest so intense that she sometimes appears to be a mental wreck. While Mr. Erwin and the other attorneys in the case have encouraged her, she was sagacious enough to know that that was part of their business. During the past few days the old woman has been in a state of feverish excitement. The only one who did anything which was calculated to prepare the old woman's mind for the inevitable was the female astrologist who a few days ago read the PIONEER PRESS and then told Mrs. Barrett that she had it straight from spirit land that her beloved sons would find no consolation in the supreme court. However, the Barrett family appears to be one whose characteristic is hopefulness. This trait is as apparent in young Pete as in any of them, and perhaps more so, and he was more surprised than Tim.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

The news was received at the sheriff's office about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was not received in official form, but the sheriff at once took cognizance of it, and made arrangements accordingly. Deputy Sheriff Ege is still confined to his home on Seventh avenue south, and is convalescing after a two-weeks' illness. Deputy Sheriff Shepley informed the sheriff, and the latter gave orders to have the murderers given new clothing throughout, and placed in separate cells in the third or upper tier. Tim had been confined in the lower tier, and Pete in the tier above. There were several prisoners in the upper tier, but these were distributed in the other two tiers. Jailer Riley was the first to inform the murderers of the action of the supreme court. Peter appeared greatly surprised, and the youthful face which has hardly borne a solemn expression during all this terrible ordeal now looked the picture of discouragement.

"I expected that we would be given a new trial," said Pete. "I will see Mr. Erwin soon. I feel that I am innocent, and do think I ought to have a new tril."

The young prisoner was not disposed to say much. After the above sentence he gave a heavy sigh, assumed a brighter aspect and told the officers about him that while the news was bad he was not giving up. The boy has unlimited confidence in his attorney. He has not been alone since his sentence, but has been mixed up with a gang of spirited, devil-may-care young fellows, and naturally enough he did not seem to realize the situation. His present changed position will no doubt bring him to his senses. Jim was told the news a few minutes afterward. He was surprised but hardly uttered a word. He was more nervous after that than before, and this was about the only change. The prisoners asked that a telegram be sent to Mr. Erwin and the request was complied with. Jim was indignant when the officers started to search and undress him. He rebelled and said: "I don't think you have got any right to do this until I hear from my attorney."

It is the intention to keep the Barretts in separate cells in the upper tier, instead of placing them in the cage constructed for their special use immediately after they received their sentence last spring. Sheriff Ege says the apartment is a miserably constructed one, and that he would not rest with the men in there. The cell is in the city department. It is about six feet long and four or five feet wide, with the light coming in from the top. This cage work above, the sheriff says, would make it an easy thing for the prisoners to use their suspenders or something else and hang themselves if they felt so disposed. Where they are now there is no chance for that, as the top is solid sheet iron. The lattice work at the rear is to be covered up. It is the intention to allow the men to walk in the corridor, leaving one man out one hour and his brother out the next. Marston V. Shaw and Mr. Tingley are detailed to watch the prisoners. Mr. Shaw will watch nights. Mrs. Barrett learned the news last night, but did not visit the jail as was expected. She said:

It is a shame. I expected something better especially for my poor boy Pete. He is as innocent of this murder as I am, and it is a crime. I have felt lately that there was a cloud over the boys which would never be raised.

Sheriff Ege does not think Mrs. Barrett is in her right mind, and does not care to have her around the jail much. Of course she will be allowed to see her boys occasionally, but she will not be allowed to give them food, as she has been doing. The sheriff intends to provide the prisoners with whatever they want himself. The sheriff expects to receive official notification of the supreme court decision this morning. The governor will probably fix the date of execution very soon.

THE EVIL THAT MEN DO.

Moore's Defalcation May Reach One Million Dollars—No Show of Prosecution—Ives' and Stayner's Big Bonds—Charged With Stealing Groceries at Brainerd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Interest in the great Moore defalcation continues almost unabated here. New and startling rumors are constantly being circulated and telegraphed abroad. It is now reported that Moore's shortage will reach the dizzy six figures; that a round million is the size of the whole made in the Connecticut Mutual surplus. This statement is published here this evening as a fact, but careful inquiry fails to verify it. On the other hand Winfield Miller, the trustee to whom Moore transferred his property, and who is now acting as the representative of the company here, stated positively that the defalcation does not exceed the first figures given by President Green, to wit, $500,000, of which $100,000 has been made good by Moore by property transfers. A gentleman who has a great deal of inside knowledge of the operations of Moore states positively that there will be no arrest. Though his name cannot be given for obvious reasons, his statements are regarded as trustworthy. The reason there will be no arrest; he says, is because of

THE SOCIAL RELATIONS

existing between Moore and some of the officials of the losing company. "There is no need for Moore to leave the city," says this authority, "because the company has not the slightest inclination to enter into any legal proceedings against him. Nobody knows this better than he himself, either; so that there is no danger of his taking fright and running away." The men in the city who have had the most dealings with insurance companies are still at a loss for any theory that will satisfactorily explain the success of Moore's method during such a long succession of years. The theory was put forth that if Moore held the company's power of attorney, and could thus release mortgages without his principals' knowing about it, he could commit gigantic frauds; but this theory is knocked in the head by an examination of the books in the office of the county recorder and no power of attorney was ever filed. The big defalcation rose to the dignity of a pulpit theme yesterday and was commented upon by the Rev. R. V. Hunter, who denounced what he characterized "loose business methods," on the part of any great corporations. Referring to Moore, he said: "The laws punishing this class of criminals ought to be more secure and better enforced, and international laws ought to be such that flight to Canada would not give immunity to law breakers."

Mercy for Fish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The president has commuted the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly president of the Marine National bank of New York, who was convicted in April, 1885 of misapplying the funds of that bank, and sentenced June 27, 1886, to ten years' imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., upon the first count of the indictment, with the statement that judgment for a like punishment will be entered upon conviction, had under ten counts of the indictments. The president's endorsement in this case is as follows: "This convict is sixty-nine years of age. Prior to his conviction he was trusted and respected by all who knew him. In the view I take of the application for his pardon there is no occasion to refer to the nature of his offense, nor to comment upon the evidence upon which his conviction rests. I have rarely, if ever, seen a petition for executive clemency signed so numerously as the one presented in this case by citizens of great respectability and business standing. The prisoner, since his conviction, has aided the administration of the criminal law by giving valuable testimony upon the trial of another offender. I am satisfied that he will not survive his imprisonment if much longer extended. Every object sought to be obtained by the punishment of crime will be accomplished, in my opinion, by a commutation of the convict's sentence to imprisonment for a term of five years and six months, with allowance of deductions for good conduct. Such commutation is therefore granted. The action of the president will cause the release of Fish May 14 next.

The Brown Murder Trial.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 28.—The Brown murder case continues to grow in interest as the trial advances. The court room is crowded with women. The coroner to-day testified to having received a letter from Mrs. Brown while he was conducting the inquest in which she says: "I hope you will expedite matters as much as possible in your efforts to ascertain who is guilty, as the strain on my mind is intense. I had to feign sickness, and stay at Booth's last night. If you send any one to the house, send Carl Peterson, as he will be least likely to excite suspicion." Dr. Walters Haines, professor of chemistry in Rush medical college, Chicago, who examined the stomach of Hiram L. Brown, testified to having found in the stomach fourteen grains of undissolved arsenic and three and seven-tenths dissolved, and produced a jar containing the stomach. Dr. Phillips, who was the first physician called, stated that the patients were vomiting and purging when he called, and complained of pain in the region of the stomach and bowels. He did not see Mrs. Brown vomit or purge. When he left, early in the morning, Mrs. Brown was lying in bed. Her pulse was quickened. He did not consider her as sick as the rest. The case is being stubbornly fought by the defense. Mrs. Brown appears calm, but wears a look of extreme anxiety.

Alleged Grocery Thieves.

BRAINERD, Special Telegram, Jan. 28.—William Bently and Frank Osborne were before Judge Donalson, in the municipal court, to-day, charged with stealing groceries to the amount of $40. Part of the goods were found hid in a barrel in Osborne's residence. Both pleaded not guilty.

Minnesota Legislature.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Senator Daniels put in a bill to prohibit prize fighting and sparring matches. It provides that the principals in a prize fight or in "a convention commonly called a sparring match," and any person who aids or abets in any way such contests, or who publishes a challenge or delivers a challenge between parties or makes a wager on the result of a prize fight or sparring match, should be imprisoned in the common jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. Mr. Compton's bill permits aliens to own house lots in platted towns.

The senate accepted an invitation to attend the annual camp fire of the G. A. R. department of Minnesota to be held at Market hall and on motion of Mr. Daniels it was voted to extend the privileges of the floor to the Grand Army men who may come to St. Paul to attend the encampment. Several of the old soldiers visited the senate chamber during the session.

HOUSE.—The house transacted no business yesterday except what had reference to the senatorial question. Technically, the session up to 11:30 was a part of the proceedings of the legislative day, which ended only when an adjournment was taken. In this technical parlance recesses, no matter of what length, cut no figure. Therefore the house journal of yesterday morning was dated "Tuesday, Jan. 22." The House then proceeded to ballot for United States Senator.

When the speaker announced that the vote showing Mr. Washburn to have received 80 votes, or four more than was necessary on a joint ballot and which, with the senate's 24, gave him 104 of the 124 Republican votes, there was a burst of applause.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses then went into joint convention and formally elected W. D. Washburn United States senator, the vote standing:

W. D. Washburn, 107; E. W. Durant, 20; C. M. Start, 9; E. M. Wilson, 2; T. E. Bowen, 1; M. E. Clapp, 1; J. P. Rea, 1.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Whiteman introduced a resolution censuring representative Day for his assault upon Senator Hixon in joint convention, which after debate, was laid on the table.

The following resolution was also presented but not acted upon.

Whereas, The committee to investigate the late rumors and charges in relation to the use of corrupt means in the late Republican senatorial caucus has imparted all the evidence to this body, and

Whereas, The said evidence does not in the opinion of this senate reflect upon the honor or integrity of any candidate for the office of senator of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the evidence taken be expunged from the record and the committed discharged.

The senate, after completing the regular order of business, went into executive session to consider the appointments of Gov. Merriam. The session occupied about fifteen minutes. All of the appointments were confirmed, apparently without objection being raised to any of them. The appointments made by ex-Gov. McGill, which on a previous occasion were referred to committees, also came before the senate and were duly confirmed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse George P. Dodd and Anna L. Dodd, his wife, gaurd and matron at the state prison, respectively, in the sum of $646.75, for loss in the prison fire in 1884.

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse Anson Northrop in the sum of $4,238 for moneys paid out and services rendered in connection with the Sioux outbreak in 1862-63.

By Mr. Day—To amend the railroad laws so as to authorize railroad companies to issue half-fare passes to ministers of the gospel.

By Mr. Estes—To authorize the village council of Delano to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000 for the construction of a wagon bridge across the south branch of Crow river, and for funding the floating indebtedness of the village.

HOUSE.—Mr. Davenport introduced a bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases of cattle and domestic animals. It provides for the appointment of a state veterinarian, to have general supervision of all cases of disease in cattle in the state of passing through it, and provides penalties for violation of his orders.

Some two years ago Mr. J. W. Reynolds of Herman was appointed the agent of the state in the indemnity lands matter at Washington, but no provision was made for his salary. Mr. Crossfield, therefore, has introduced a bill appropriating $5,800 for this purpose.

Among many bills introduced were these:

By Mr. McNelly—To authorize certain parties to build a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river between La Crosse and La Crescent.

By Mr. Morgan—To amend the act relating to proceedings supplementary to sheriffs' executions.

By Mr. Estes—To regulate the election of town supervisors and fixing the term of office.

By Mr. Willrick—To prevent the sale of fresh meat or fish on Sunday.

By Mr. Benson—To reimburse Capt. Anson Northrop, $4,200, for money spent during the Sioux outbreak in 1862-3.

By Mr. Davenport—To prevent and suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle and other domestic animals.

By Mr. Searle—To amend the General Laws of 1878 relating to salaries of county attorneys. Also to provide for the preparation and publication of a history of the organization and services of Minnesota troops in the civil war.

By Mr. Crossfield—To amend an act relating to the encouragement of higher education.

By Mr. Holstrom—To prohibit the keeping of a pool or billiard table in any room where a spirituous liquor is sold, in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. Holstrom—To appropriate for a bridge across the Crow river in Wright county.

By Mr. Haven—To amend the law relating to the inspection of illuminating oils.

Friday, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The work of the senate yesterday consisted mainly in the passage of bills of local application. Among the general bills introduced was one coming from Senator Hayden, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. It provides for the appointment by the governor, within sixty days after its passage, of a board of nine examiners, with a term of service of three years. The examiners will be of three classes namely: First, three gentlemen who hold diplomas of graduation from some veterinary college; second, three who have practiced veterinary medicine in Minnesota for at least fifteen years; and third, three homeopathic veterinarians who have practiced in the state at least ten years. The board may license to practice persons holding bona fide diplomas from veterinary colleges, and persons who shall pass an examination which the board will prescribe. They may also revoke licenses for cause, and persons who undertake to practice veterinary medicine except under the conditions of this act will be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. The bill was sent to the committee on agriculture.

The following House bills were passed, and are new laws unless vetoed:

To legalize the action of the voters of Renville in issuing bonds for the purpose of building a village hall.

To change the boundaries of school districts at Kasson, Dodge county.

To amend the charter of the village of Cannon Falls.

To authorize the town of Two Rivers, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Elmdale to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Bellevue, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $7,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the village of Alexanria to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing sewers.

To authorize the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, to invest in approved securities.

To prescribe the commissioner districts of Hennepin county.

HOUSE.—The house closed a good week's work yesterday with a four-hour session, during which the whole order of business from the introduction of petitions to the general orders was gone over and the calendar cleared up, so that a new score may be begun next week.

Petitions for a bill which shall provide for the submission to the people an amendment to the constitution for the state for prohibition have been coming before both houses of the legislature very numerously since the very first day.

The bill to make slander in certain cases a felony was recommitted to the committee on judiciary on the ground that it was too sweeping in its terms. Mr. Forbes said that as the bill was worded it protected women of tainted characters, and tended to prevent litigation, while chaste women, whom it was designed to protect, could derive but little benefit from it. Judge Fleming thought that imputations on a woman's character ought to be made a misdemeanor and not a felony. Mr. Hompe defended the bill and the final disposition was made that it might be revised and amended.

The following senate bills were passed:

To regulate the catching of fish in Dean Lake, in town of Rock, county of Wright.

To authorize the village of Delano, Wright county, to issue $5,000 bonds for the erection of a bridge.

To authorize the village of Elbow Lake to issue bonds.

To authorize the county commissioners of Polk county to issue bonds for general improvements.

The Legislature adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The white winged dove of peace again flutters above the figure of the blind goddess on the capitol dome, and her benign influence once more penetrates the legislative halls. Mr. Hixon, of the senate, and Mr. Smith of the house, have had a meeting, and have come to a satisfactory understanding regarding the harsh words uttered in the heat of the senatorial contest; and, as the result of this personal adjustment of the affair, the senate has expunged from the record the resolution censuring Representative Smith.

A couple of bills affecting the state normal school were introduced by Mr. Holmes. One calls for an appropriation of $13,000 in addition to the sum already allowed for the year 1889, and annually hereafter, of which sum the Winona normal school is to receive $5,000 and the Mankato and St. Cloud schools $4,000 each. The sum of $12,000 is also appropriated for the Moorhead school for the years 1889 and 1890. The other bill proposes to increase the membership of the normal school board from six to eight.

The old soldiers of the state received attention to the extent of two bills and one resolution. One of the bills was introduced by Senator Edwards and prohibits with a penalty, the taking of fees or reward by any person for securing relief for an old soldier under the state relief act—chapter 148 General Laws of 1887. The other bill, which was introduced by Mr. Pope by request, provides that there shall be paid to veterans of the late war who were in the service at least one year a sum equal to the aggregate sums which were levied upon himself and family for the purpose of paying bounties, together with interest on the same at 7 per cent from the time the levies were made.

HOUSE.—Mr. Underwood introduced a petition for the establishment of a state park at or near the soldiers' home in Hennepin county.

Mr. Keyes introduced a resolution, which passed, requiring that the judiciary committee ascertain the exact time which the legislature should sit. In explaining the resolution he said that the amendments adopted last fall provided that the legislature should not sit more than ninety days, but did not specify what time it should adjourn.

Gov. Merriam sent in a communication saying that he had approved certain bills. The recommendation of the judiciary committee that Mr. Hompe's slander bill be indefinitely postponed and the veterinary surgeon bill be referred to the committee on agriculture were adopted.

The committee on rules reported a substitute to Mr. Flynn's resolution, naming certain men to various positions in the house, and asserting that the committees were the best judges of who should be clerks of the various committees. The speaker was authorized to appoint W. Crane assistant clerk of the judiciary committee at $5 per day, J. R. Mortz keeper of committee rooms at $3 per day, George Cole file keeper at $2.50 per day, M. Adams comparing clerk to enrolling clerk at $5 per day, William H. Rose clerk of committee on accounts and expenditures at $5 per day, D. M. Turner clerk of committee on education at $5 per day.

She Caught Him On the Fly.

At eight o'clock the other morning a wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for town and kindly said to him, "William, you know how sadly I want a blue bunting dress."

"Yes, dear," he remarked, "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great."

Forty minutes after this he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and fishing rod, bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit pie, and a bottle of liquor of rich color, and he was just lighting a fine cigar when his wife came along.

"What! you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; I was just going to the market. Where are you going? What's in the basket?"

"I was going to carry this fishing rod to a friend in Fenchurch street," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket? Well, I was going to take it to the orphan asylum as a present to the children. It is a donation from six business friends."

"William, I don't believe it."

"Sh! don't talk so loud."

"William, I shall talk louder yet," she exclaimed." "I'll bet you are going fishing."

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself."

"And I'll do it," she promptly replied, as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you—"

"No, sir, I hadn't. You had better make haste with that fishing rod, as the man may want it, and be careful how you stand about in the hot sun."

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fishing rod and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance," "Tom, I'm suffering from neuralgia, and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad, but we can never tell what a day may bring forth."

There were chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled, even when she wished that she was an orphan, if that was the way they were fed. He betrayed the gloom of his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket, and saw it labeled "Good for little children," that he said:

"Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impressiom that her husband is a desgning impostor."

"It must be," she replied, as she took up the other chicken leg.—Christian Intelligencer.

Men and Those Who Pass for Men,

Often we find not more than five whole men in a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Those who pass for men and who really do get married and have families, are a hundred to one fractional men or exclusively machines. Elihu Buritt cultivated the man that was in him until his trade and his blacksmith shop could not stay with him. They ceased to be useful to him. He could get his living in a way that was better for him. Benjamin Franklin was an excellent printer, but he used his trade only as means. The development of his mind and his manhood went on above it. Printing with him was not an end of life. If it had been we should have missed his words of wisdom; some one else would have built that exchanged the first kin. with electricity, and less able men would have been set to do the work which he did so creditably in the management of the country's affairs It is not necessary that you be learned blacksmiths or philosophical and diplomatic printers, but it is necessary that you be a man before your calling, after your calling, and inside of it; and that that calling modify your character no more than it would were it you were neighbor's.—J. G. Holland.

A Brief Ceremony.

Texas has his own idea of the marriage ceremony. Judge Pruitt, of Centerville, recently performed a marriage ceremony, which was in substance as follows: "Do you and each of you solemnly swear that you are in earnest about this business, and that you will stand by each other as husband and wife through thick and thin, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish?" Both parties nodding their assent they were pronounced man and wife.

Irish Guide to American Tourist: "And there is no king nor quane nayther in America, they're tellin me, sur?" Indifferent Tourist: "No; we've a President there." "And how long have you bin havin' a President, moight I ax, sur?" I. T. "Oh, something over a hundred years!" Irishman, stopping, paralyzed with astonishment: "Howly saints! And do they live that long beyant there?"

The bustle has had a great deal of prominence lately. But, come to think of it, that's the nature of the bustle.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Items of Interest to the Housekeeper.

To close cracks in iron stoves take good wood ashes, to which add the same quantity of finely pulverized clay, mix thoroughly together with a little salt; this mixture is to be moistened with water and applied to the parts. The stove should be cold when applied.

Flannels should be put into a good warm lather, that is, into soapy water, only a little warm; but on no account into cold water. As much as possible rubbing should be avoided with them, because to rub flannel makes it thick. Wringing also is harmful to them, and it is better to squeeze and press the water out of them than to wring them.

Two pairs of stockings may be made with three old pairs. The long hosiery of the day will bear having the worn heels and soles cut out and then be ample in length. A new heel and sole may be cut from the third pair, and neatly fitted in; if the seams are carefully and closely overcast the most fastidious need not object to them on ordinary occasions.

The first thing for a butter maker to learn is what is and what constitutes a first-class article in all its points of excellence, flavor, grain, texture, aroma, collor, etc., by which it must be graded. Butter is used more particularly to flavor the food; its value in nutrition is about equal to tallow and lard, yet good butter commands relatively a high price far beyond its nutritive value from its incomparable flavor and aroma.

Ivory ornaments are quickly cleaned by brushing them with a new, not very sharp toothbrush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol upon the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as if new.—New York Telegram.

A charming novelty for rooms or conservatories can be formed of a large, white sponge. The sponge should be sown full of rice, canary, hemp, grass or other such seeds. It should then be placed in a somewhat shallow dish containing a small quantity of water, which the sponge will absorb, and which will cause the seeds to sprout. When the seeds have sprouted into growth, the sponge should be suspended in a window, or in some position in which it is exposed to a little sunlight. It should then be watered daily, so that the sponge is always kept moist, and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate green foliage.

MOULD OF APPLE JELLY.—Peal and cut up a pound of fine-flavored apples (to weigh a pound after preparation); put them in stewpan with three ounces of granulated sugar, half a pint of water, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When cooked to a pulp, pass through a strainer and stir in one ounce of gelatine that has been dissolved in a gill of water. Color half the apple with about half a teaspoonful of cochineal, and fill a border mould with alternate layers of the colored and uncolored apple. When cold turn out and serve with half a pint of cream whipped solid and piled in the center.

Instead of boiling milk it is better to put it in glass jars; set these in a wash boiler, or flat-bottom vessel containing cold water of a depth equal to two-thirds the height of the jar. The jars must be left open. After the water in the vessel has boiled for at least one hour the jars may be taken out and closed. After cooling slowly they should be set away in a cool place. Milk thus treated will keep in a cold cupboard for two or three days during fairly warm weather and for a week in winter time. Heating in a water bath does not separate the caseine, rendering the milk ropy, or scummy, as boiling does; nor does it impair its nutritive qualities.

Good for the Children.

When healthy children, 5 years old and upwards, drag and whine about me for "something to do," I have learned to give them a task not always to their minds, but suited to their strength and age and require them to do it. When such a task is done, usually liberty and leisure have become so sweet to them that they can find amusement for themselves or are easily started on a new tack for having a good time without depending on me to keep the ball rolling. The task may be to dust the furniture of the room in which you are sitting, or to fill the wood-boxes and chip-baskets, or to wind the balls and spool of your mending-basket, neatly smoothing and rolling its tumbled pieces, putting the basket in desirable order—almost any task that will occupy idle little hands and peevish thoughts, thereby routing mischievous meddling and cross, whining complaints—and yet not be too hard or exacting for the easily discouraged little ones. What miserable, flabby, bored individuals we are without occupation of any kind! And the children need their tasks just as much as we need to help them appreciate play-hours, that with fresh zest and interest they may turn to the very games that without such work being required of them, would be only fruitful sources of discord.—Clarissa Potter in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Fire Extinguisher.

Atlanta Constitution.

An intelligent physician said to me a few days ago: "I think I can give you a good item," and I replied that I was always on the lookout for useful information. He then said that he had studied the subject very carefully and was convinced that it would be well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to persons living in the country, and far removed even from neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe now used in the fire extinguishers being offered for sale. Take twenty pounds of common salt, and ten pounds of sal amoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had at any druggist,) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When disolved it can be bottled and kept in each room of the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occurring, one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished. This is an exceedingly simple process, and certainly worth a trial. We give it, hoping it may prove successful to any one who may take the trouble to try it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Weekly Resume of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

Wednesday Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Spooner presented to the senate to-day the petition of Lewis H. Schilling, who claims that he was wrongfully imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, wounded and beaten and robbed of his money and goods in the early part of 1886. He made application to the state department for redress, which Secretary Bayard denied him, partly on the ground that he had sworn he was not a citizen of the United States. He now applies to congress for relief.

The prospects of the consideration by the senate of the territorial admission bills seem a little brighter today, and a considerable portion of the day was spent by the friends of the measure in consultation over the changes which are considered in the bill. A meeting of Dakota people, attended by Senator-elect Moody, Delegate Gifford, Delegate-elect Mathews, Chief Justice Tripp and Justice Spencer, was held in Senator Davis' committee room to-day. During their meeting the Dakotians ratified a number of amendments to the council bill which will make it more satisfactory.

HOUSE.—The house to-day discussed at length, but without action, the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr Landes of Illinois raised a point of order against the clause of the bill providing payment for the use of the steam presses in the bureau of engraving and printing a royalty not exceeding one cent per thousand impressions. The point having been overruled by the chair, Mr. Landes moved to strike out the clause. A long discussion ensued as to the relative merits of hand press and steam press work, during which Mr. Butterworth said that the organization of the hand plate printers had declared war upon the steam machines.

Mr. Cummings again entered his protest against log-rolling. In order to obtain a moiety of money for needed improvements, gentlemen were asked to wink at appropriations for puny streams.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, reminded the gentleman from New York that New York did not compromise the whole United States. The hostility to the appropriations for the great West was born of intense ignorance or intense selfishness.

Friday Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The senate today took up the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restrain of trade and production. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to come in an additional section. It provides that if one of the purposes of such a combination shall be to compel any person or partnership, or corporation, to become a party to it, or to cease from doing any lawful business, or to sell or dispose of any lawful business, such person, partnership or company may sue for and recover damages; also that any purchaser who has (on account of such combination) to pay an increased price for the article purchased, may sue for and recover damages from any party to the combination. Agreed to. Mr. Eustis called the attention of Mr. Sherman (in charge of the bill) to the fact that the bill did not seem to apply to existing trusts; and he offered an amendment providing (as an additional section) that any person who, ninety days after the enactment of the law, shall act as manager, officer, trustee or agent of any such combination, shall be liable to the penalties provided in the bill.

The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate with but one amendment, appropriating $18,000 for rent of pension agencies.

HOUSE.—Before the tariff bill went to the house from the senate this afternoon, there was endorsed on it, in compliance with a motion of Mr. Allison, adopted by the senate, the statement that the senate adheres to its amendments and requests a conference This is an unusual but not an unprecedented course to pursue, and is adopted for the purpose of expediting the consideration of the bill. This action of the senate caused a mild commotion among interested members of the house when it was made known to them. The impression in some quarters was that the senate had very cleverly trapped the ways and means committee. It would be out of the ordinary course for the house to refuse to accede to the request of the senate for a conference, yet if this request is granted the result will be to prevent the ways and means committee from passing upon the senate amendments to the tariff bill. Again it is argued that if the house should refuse to comply this refusal would put it in the position of declining to second the efforts of the senate to secure speedy action upon the tariff bill. Several members of the ways and means committee when spoken to about the matter expressed the belief that the request for a conference would not be granted until the bill had gone through the regular course in the house and committee.

Saturday Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house the Mills tariff bill, with the senate substitute therefor, together with the request of the senate for a conference. Mr. Reed moved to concur in the senate substitute. Mr. McMillin reserved the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in committee of the whole, and Mr. Mills the point that it must be referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Reed in advocating the immediate consideration of the senate measure quoted the sentence from the tariff speech of Speaker Carlisle, in which he says: "It is the imperative duty of the representatives of the people to reduce the revenue before this congress shall adjourn. The bill has been received by the clerk of the committee on ways and means, and a meeting has been called for Tuesday next to begin its consideration. It is the intention to discuss the senate amendments thoroughly in committee and estimates will be prepared showing the probable effects of them on the revenues, from the standpoint of the ways and means committee. This will, it is expected, take some time and an early report upon the bill does not appear to be probable.

Monday Jan. 28.

SENATE.—The senate concurrent resolution providing for the joint meeting of the two houses of congress on Wednesday, Feb. 13, to count the electorial votes was passed by the house.

The senate adopted the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid region.

The Republican senators have agreed upon the course they will pursue in relation to the nominations now pending or which will be made between now and the 4th of March. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by death or expiration of commissions will be confirmed if there is not a very strong fight made against the appointees, but in the case of a man whose term would have expired after Harrison's inauguration and whose resignation at this time there is reason to presume was tendered so as to enable his successor to serve a full term the nomination will not be confirmed. The pigeon holes of the various committees are full of nominations.

HOUSE.—Springer introduced his omnibus bill, providing for an enabling act for the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as states of the Union.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced a bill opening to settlement all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota lying east of the Missouri river.

The senate bill was passed by the house increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month. The senate passed the army nurses' pension bill. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the war prior to August, 1865, who were approved by Miss Dix, superintendent of women nurses or her authorized agent, or who was specially appointed by the surgeon general or other proper United States authority, who performed six months' service, or were disabled and honorably discharged.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The senate resumed consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to make the title of the ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia, ambassadors. It was agreed to: Yeas 28; nays 24. Mr. Davis introduced the bill to increase the rate of pension for the loss of one hand or one foot, etc., which has been reported favorably to the house.

Senator Platt is still trying to make head or tail out of the house omnibus bill for the territories. He is studying it section by section. The results of his study have been made known to his associates on the committee and it is not known when the next meeting will be held. The Northwestern senators and the Dakota people here are very hopeful that some conclusion may be reached by the committee and the senate in which the house can concur. It is pretty well understood that this is not possible unless the house surrenders the provision making statehood for South Dakota depend upon the affirmative vote of North Dakota and that making it obligatory upon South Dakota to hold a constitutional convention, even after voting in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution. Some of the Dakota people believe that Springer is so crazy to get his bill through this congress and take the glory of admitting new states from the Republicans that he will concede these points, or indeed any other that may be asked in conference committee

HOUSE.—The committee on ways and means met for the consideration of the senate amendments to the tariff bill. The bill and amendments were referred to the treasury department in order to secure computations as to the effect on the revenue of the proposed charges in the law. There appears to be a wide opinion between the senate finance committee in regard to the effect of the senate amendments.

Hon. Poindexter Dunn, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, submitted to the house to day the result of the committee's investigation of the Alaska Commercial company. Accompanying the report is a bill, which the committee will ask to have passed at this session. The report finds that the company has faithfully and scrupulously complied with its contract with the United States. The bill which accompanies the report provides for certain changes in existing law. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make a lease for the seal island one year prior to the expiration of the present lease, which expires May 1, 1890. It provides that only 100,000 skins shall be taken annually, and for this lease the government shall receive annually $50,000 and $3.50 for each skin taken.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

Negotiations to secure a large iron working concern for Duluth have been about completed.

The Polish and Sweedish settlers at Sturgeon Lake contemplate building two churches in the spring.

The city council at Winona is considering the subject of a system of sewers. The estimated cost of a satisfactory system is $160,000.

A company with $200,000 capital has been organized at Duluth for the purpose of furnishing the city with water from Pike lake.

Some educated prisoner in the Stillwater penitentiary will be detailed to give one hour's instruction daily to his fellow prisoners who are unable to read and write.

Martin Olson, a Swede was adjudged insane at Moorhead by Judge of Probate H. G. Finnie and sent to St. Peter for treatment. Olson is an old resident of Clay county.

A Lake city special says that many farmers in Wabasha county will not be able to put in wheat this year unless they are assisted in purchasing seed.

A large number of men at Sauk Center are making their living this winter by catching fish through the ice. Hundreds of pounds are being caught and shipped daily.

W. H. Brink, the St. Paul contractor, has finished work on the 800-barrel flouring mill at Little Falls, and is figuring on the work of raising the bridge across the Mississippi,

The trial of John E. Shea, of Glyndon, indicted for arson, has been finished, the defendant being acquitted. Shea was charged with being the author of some of the recent fires in Glyndon.

Oscar Nord, the fourteen-year old boy who disappeared from home at Red Wing, has been several miles west of town, on the Red Wing and Hastings road. It is now known to a certainty that he ran away from home.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel comes out for consolidation of Sauk Rapids, East St. Cloud and St. Cloud under the name of St. Cloud, and also the eastern part of Stearns county with Benton county under the name of Benton county.

Scott & Holston, sash and door manufacturers, of Duluth, inaugurated a system of division of profit among their employes. One thousand dollars was divided among all the men who had been in their service over a year, according to the rate of wages received.

A better supply of ice can probably be had from Lake Pepin this winter than from any body of water in this section of the country. It is now fourteen inches thick and solid. It is expected that several Southern firms will obtain their ice supply from Lake Pepin.

A sensation was created at Austin by the arrest of J. D. Tennant, charged with keeping a gambling room in the Odd Fellows' block. Interesting developments are promised at the examination, as it is said that many prominent citizens have frequented the place.

The news of the recent committal of Dr. Carf to the Sioux City jail was read with interest at Howard Lake. A gentleman of that name and profession visited Wright county four years ago and made a brief stay. He claimed to be a Minneapolis millionaire possessed of real estate in the Sawdust City valued at $500,000, besides having the largest practice of any physician there. He professed to be in search of Indian curiosities to furnish material for an important book. After incurring heavy debts in saloons and hotels, taking in all who trusted him and gulling the public generally, he was discovered to be a fraud of the worst description, and finally he skipped out on account of female entanglements. The newspaper reports of Dr. Carf's doings in Sioux City and Dakota are very similar to the tricks, misrepresentations and quackery practiced in Minnesota.

By the action of the city council of Winona the city officials are authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to the Winona & Southwestern Railway company, payable at the National Park bank, New York, in bonds of $1,000 each. No opposition was made by any of the aldermen to the matter. H. L. Buck, in behalf of some of the property owners, made a speech protesting against the issuance of the bonds, as he claimed that the railway company had not fulfilled the conditions which entitled it to the bonus. Furthermore, the question was in the supreme court undecided, as to whether the Winona & Southwestern company was a legal corporation or not, and he thought it well to wait until that was settled before paying out $100,000. Ald. Van Sant, of the finance committee, said his committee had personally investigated the question with all its bearings, and were satisfied that the city never paid out $100,000 with prospects of such abundant returns for the money.

Children on the Stage.

New York Mail and Express.

"There is money in a clever child," said the aunt of one of them the other day, in a customer's shop on 5th avenue. "Probably the six most prominent children in the world today, below the rank of royalty, are Josef Hofmann, Elsie Leslie, Tommy Russell, Annie Hughes, Lucy Webling and Olive Bakerly. I do not think any of these little ones is more than nine years old, and probably they earn in the aggregate fully a hundred thousand dollars a year."

"How much of it did they get?"

"Possible $200 all told. We cannot give the children presents, sweetmeats or money, or their careers would be spoiled. Instead, they have lots of exercise, plenty of riding and driving, pretty clothes, and are petted by the public. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' is responsible for the fame of the four of the children I have named. Elsie Leslie is probably the cleverest of the four, and after her comes Tommy Russell, though Annie Huges has made a geat success in England. Mothers who have precocious children should keep their eyes open now, for 'Little Lord Fauntleroy companies are being organized for the west, and new plays will unquestionable be written to fit the children. What a stunning lesson it is to the actors and actresses who have studied so many years to perfect themselves in stage work when they see one of these youngester walk out before the footlights and draw tears from the eyes of the most hardened theater-goers. They succeeded in being natural, and without an effort they reach a height to which all actors and actresses aspire through the medium of laborous study.

FOR THE FARMER.

Some Things Worth Knowing;

The agricultural college professor and farmer are coming nearer together every year. The professor is coming gradually down from his high throne of exclusive science, and the farmer is rising slowly up out of the vale of fogyism and prejudice. Both have learned many valuable lessons and have profited thereby.—Mirror and Farmer.

In California the eucalyptus tree is planted for fuel, being cut down three years after planting. The amount realized for each acre of trees is over $200. The tree will thrive on nearly all kinds of soils and it may perhaps, be well adapted for fuel purposes here, though they would require more time for growth.

When mechanics and contractors figure on their profits they call their time worth a fixed price per day, and are allowed to take that into the column of expenses; but when a farmer makes his showing, he is expected to admit that he and his teams must live if they did not work, therefore what they get for labor is clear gain.

Sprains are among the most severe accident to which we are liable. When a joint is sprained, swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation, the swelling and loss or motion of the joint happen immediately after the accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent inflammation, use poultices of wormwood, hops or tansy.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay. The last fall has been so wet that more than usual attention must be given to cellars to prevent losses. By absorbing superfluous moisture the line prevents the rising of foul odors that dampness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vegetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

A pig's foot is small in proportion to its weight. If allowed to trample over wet ground in its pen, it must inevitably mire it up worse than any other animals. Some think the pig loves this condition of thing. He does not, but he cannot help it. By all means, give piggy a board floor over at least a part of his pen, and under cover. This he will keep scrupulously clean and neat, going outside in the coldest weather to void liquid or solid excreta. Very young pigs quickly learn this habit of neatness.

I believe the liquid portion of manure, which commonly soaks into the ground and is lost, is worth as much as all the rest put together. "No man's experience can teach him all that is worth knowing; therefore read, and get the experience." "The best profit is in the best products. An afternoon visit to market will find the best meat, butter, vegetables and fruits all sold."—Vermont Watchman.

Horses that have itchy skin may be put in fine condition in a very simple and easy treatment, by giving them once a week a pint of linseed oil at their night feeding. The condition of such a horse will rapidly improve. If the case should be a bad one a good condition powder given in the feed night and morning will be greatly beneficial. One who has practiced this for a long while finds his horses are kept in fine condition.

When clover does not thrive where it has before borne good crops it indicates that the land is "clover sick." That is, it is in a fertile condition, rich in nitrogen, but lacking in some elements demanded the clover for some other crop. Corn is an excellent crop for the purpose, and potatoes may follow corn. By applying lime and potash the land can be put in clover again. Rotation of crops is an advantage on all farms.

Says the Mark Lane Express: "It is being made a complaint by Manitoba wheat-growers and wheat merchants that their exceptionally fine wheat are mixed with common sorts before shipment to this country. That is essentially their business and not ours, but wheat that is intended simply for consumption or export cannot be too clean and good; the enhanced price and lessened freight pay well for the extra labor."

Those who grow fodder corn for ensilage or winter food should bear in mind that experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station showed that corn cut at the stage when the kernel was just beginning to glaze furnished nearly twice the nutritive value of that cut when the tassels first appeared. It is better to plant the small, early varieties of corn rather than the large Southern varieties, as the former reach their full nutritive value a month earlier than the latter.

It would do the black Spanish fowls in this country much good if some enterprising breeder would import a few trios every year. They have been bred so close in order to secure the white face that they lost their vigor and stamina, and they need fresh blood now more than any other class. The black Spanish are very handsome and should be improved. They have done good service in the past, and may do as well in the future with a little care and good management.

Jersey cows, though not at any time giving large yields of milk, are generally so persistent that during a year they are not very long dry. It is this tendency, which combined with the richness of their milk, makes them favorites with those who only keep one cow and look to that for the family supply. Every effort should be used to keep a young heifer up to her milking yield as long as possible. The habit of going dry early, if once formed, is impossible to break.

Care of an Infant.

The management of the baby during the first week of its existence may be summed up in one word—quiet. Almost equal in importance to this condition for the small stranger is that of warmth. The baby's eyes should for a long time be carefully shielded from the light. Too much condemnation of the practice of "hardening" infants by such barbarous methods as bathing them in cool water, subjecting them to rude handling and similar harsh courses. The child's stomach holds only a tablespoonful at birth, and distensions of the diaphragm by over-feeding produces the same discomfort in an infant that the gorging of an immense dinner would upon an adult. Worse still than the over-feeding is the practice of pouring medicines down the baby's throat. Agitation or excitement to the mother acts directly and speedily upon the child.

A FAIR QUIXOTE.

"Iris" relates the Fortunes of a Social Reformer.

Last week I wrote of a Western girl who undertook a tilt with a son of Eastern chivalry on the subject of nature's nobleman as opposed to society's. The intrepid spirit of this female might have inspired an epic, treated in the Homeric style. She was of the stuff of heroines. She spent some time in New York, and endeavor in that enervating atmosphere to keep untainted the vigorous health of her views.

Her friends regarded her as no better than an anarchist. An admirer said to her once, when the welkin was ringing with her socialistic theories:

"My dear Miss Brown, if you had lived in Russia, you would by this time have attempted to blow up the Czar with a bomb."

She said she thought it likely, and was quiet certain that she would have been sent to Siberia. She was one of those people whose views latent in piping times of peace, at the first chafing of opposite rise hot to the surface. In the West the germ of her rampant republicanism lay dormant in dry, peeling bulbs; in the air of the East it shot up of a sudden like Jack's bean-stack. She was the champion of the socially weak, the fashionably incompetent. If there was anybody—not mentally incapable—upon whom society turned its elegant back, she performed the good Samaritan act, and crossed the road to console and protect. Her antagonism was furious aroused by the easy, careless manner of the procession, as it marched past the feeble ones unable to keep up. One day in speaking of this she said:

"I want to keep myself unspotted from this great, heartless selfish city. It's a beautiful place and people lead magnificent lives, but I never saw so many small prejudices, so much narrowness and meanness. I suppose the people here would be broad and liberal."

So she set forth on a stormy career, breaking lances right and left, and showing the most undaunted valor, "in the face of fearful odds." In order to keep her republicanism green, she collected quite a menagerie of socially infirm pets, to whose standard she rallied at the cry for help. She generally took up hopeless cases. One of them, I remember, was a family of a mother, a father, and two daughters; let us call them Smiths.

Like all enthusiasts she rather overdid it, and was always cramming her Smiths down the throats of her friends. The Smiths were good, honest, noble-hearted people. Society disapproved of them because they all talked through their noses, all talked at once, and all, in cold blood, murdered the grammar-books, and danced a war-dance on their mangled remains. Mrs. Smith was in character the strongest, in grammar the weakest. She used to run a-muck through Lindley Murray. She always alluded to her husband as "Pop Smith." This was her social death-blow. The charms of her kindly heart and generous disposition would have borne her triumphantly over the rapids of of having "seen him done it," or have piloted her through the shoals of "my daughter Polly aint no fool," but upon the ignominious and desecrating "Pop Smith" she foundered.

The girls were not quite as unbridled in their passion for breaking the grammar's spirit. They generously admitted that it had something on its side. To be sure, they were known to "enjoy poor health," and similar strange derangements were showered upon them by prodigal nature. They even indulged in the pernicious habit of "taking rides on ferry-boats," and it must be consequently presumed they not infrequently "took a sail on horseback," or a "gallop on the elevated railway." One of them was artistic, and occasionally in a bout with the French pigments she was downed. She had a peculiar way of rendering "Mauve," to which only the pen of a great writer could do full justice. I know that the terminal "e" was not slighted. And for many reckless and unthinking years she called the "Salmagundi Club" the "Solomon Grundy," a compliment to the gentleman whose little life was rounded off in one portentous week; but there have been more timely compliments. Overlooking these harmless eccentricities, she was a charming girl.

This was the family the Western reformer undertook to float on the Eastern market. She could not do it. Martin Luther, and Fox, and Calvin could not have done it. The spirits of the family were willing enough, but the grammar was still weak. It had rickets of the most incurable form. Whenever their patron and her friends had built a lovely edifice in which the Smith family sat enthroned in a photographically posed group, down upon it came "Pop Smith," and the whole was smashed to atoms.

The reformer's second venture was a forlorn young man—Jones. Everybody knew Jones, and most men liked him—always a good sign. But to those to whom society was Alpha and Omega, Jones was a hobgoblin. Hostesses dreaded him; buds, with strongly developed social instincts, fled from him. He could hardly ever get a dance; weedily exuberant wallflowers were his only resource. What was the reason it would be hard to say. His main fault lay in the fact that he always yelled when he talked, and the more sentimental he grew, the louder he yelled. This, of course, was conspicuous; but some women like to be conspicuous in their sentimentalities. Pinning down one of his deriders, they would say, vaguely: "Oh he's too common!"

"Now, just tell me," cried his exasperated patroness, "what's there common about him? Has he ever been rude to you or any one?"

"No."

"Has he ever used common slang, or vulgar expressions, or horse-jockey language like that man you're all ready to run after all over the country?"

"No;" reluctantly.

"You never heard him say a big, big D, even on the ballfield when he was hit on the head with a foul that nearly killed him, and yet the men with whom you play tennis often swear the most wicked swears when they miss a ball?"

"Yes; to be sure."

"And he's much brighter than the usual run isn't he?"

"Oh, he's all that," impatiently; "but we don't like him; we don't want him; we can get better ones."

"I suppose those are the eighteen-year-olds, who always have the tops of their mouths, because it's such a short time since they gave up the bottle?" and with this Parthian shaft the defender of Jones withdraws in wrath to her tent.

She fought for Jones single handed against all the feminines and most of the masculines of her world. She danced with him whenever she could, and created much gossip and some ill-humor. In one or two cases she suffered sights through her unfortunate protege. Of these she once told me with rage and fury.

She had a lover, an agreeable, harmless, and rather vapid young man, who, like Pooh-Bah, was the victim of an overpowering family pride. It rarely obtruded itself, but it was ingrained in his nature. In the depths of his heart he thought that the damsel to whom he offered his empty but aristocratic hand should sink down in a joyous swoon, like Esther before the raised sceptre of Ahasuerus. The Western reformer enslaved his fancy, but it galled him to have to acknowledge the plebeian Jones as a rival. He plotted to overthrow him.

One evening, at a dance, the lady sat in a corner, Jones beside her, and her foot on the lower rung of an empty chair. To occupy this throne did her other admirer seriously incline. He looked upon it longingly and cogitated. Finally, he determined on a bold coup, crossed the room, sat down on the vacant chair with his back to Jones (of whom he took no notice), and cut their talk in twain. His manner showed plainly his intention of freezing the other out by ignoring his presence. With commendable coolness he grabbed the conversation, and before they could recover from their mental colapse, had directed it in a course unknown to Jones. Such was the situation when the lady said in tones of ice: "Mr. So-and-So, don't you know my friend Mr. Jones?"

The high-born youth blushed to the parting on his brow, and said, with a half-nod: "Mr. Jones—happy to meet you."

Then there was an awful silence. The lady bit her lips in rosy anger, the man of lineage felt himself at a disadvantage. Jones alone remained imperturbable, but there was that in his concentrated gaze, which said:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

It was the aggressor who eventually fled from the firm base of the coveted chair, frozen by the ice reserve of his divinity, who would hardly look at him. She subsequently dragged him ignominiously at her chariot-wheels, which is a poetic way of saying that she "wiped the ground with him." This is an archaic custom, which dates from the day when Achilles dragged dead Hector round the walls of Troy.

At another time, also a dance, she sat conversing with an admirer and an incipient admirer. In their charming circle Jones penetrated; suing for a dance. He sat down and the lady introduced him to her companions. The admirer was polite in his acknowledgments, the incipient admirer suddenly stiffened as though frozen. The lady walked off with the cause of stiffness. "Left alone," said the I. A. to the A.

"What induces Miss Brown to encourage that man so? He's simply insupportable. That's the third time I've been introduced to him, and I always cut him the next day."

"Why?"

"Oh—I don't know—most of the fellows do."

"I see; it's the correct thing!"

Here the A. saw his loved one standing, out of breath, by a pillar, Jones gone on a quest for a lemonade, and he flew to join her and impart the above conversation as something particularly choice.

And after all this she married Jones? Alas, no! There comes a time when finite benevolence ceases to exist.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Kill the First Fly.

"How do the flies get into the house with screens in all of the windows and doors?" is a question asked by hundreds of housewives who are annoyed by the pests. A naturalist who has looked closely into the habits of the fly said: "The swarms of flies that are so troublesome during the latter part of summer and in the fall hatch out in the house. The screens shut them in instead of keeping them out, and really do more harm than good. It is physically impossible to keep every fly out of the house in summer time, but by exercising a little care thousands of them may be excluded.

"Nearly all the trouble is caused by about a dozen sluggish specimens that emerge from their winter retreats on the first warm days of spring. They may be found on the sunny windows of any room not in constant use. They should be killed at once, as they deposit the eggs from which the millions of summer flies are hatched. They are prolific insects, and one old fly is capable of populating a whole house with progeny in a single summer. Instead of killing the first fly of the season, many people make a pet of it. Its sluggishness and half-frozen condition excite pity, and it is not unusual for the most careful housekeeper to feed and warm it out of pure tenderheartedness. A folded towel should be kept handy, and the early flies killed as soon as they appear. Then if care is taken to leave no particles of food and sugar scattered around the kitchen and dining-room, and to keep all substances on which flies feed covered, there will be no trouble from flies. Some families who take these precautions even dispense with screens in the windows and doors. If the flies come in from outdoors they find nothing to live on, and seek more congenial quarters. It is best to use screens, however, as damp and rainy weather invariably drives flies into the house, and they are troublesome until it is clear and warm outside.

Don't Like Electric Execution.

The Western Electrician defines the position of most newpapers when it says: The daily press, as a whole, has taken a decided stand against that clause of the law providing for the substitution of electricity for the halter in New York State, which forbids the publication of descriptions of executions.

District Attorney Fellows of New York city holds that the provision is unconstitutional. He says: Among those whom the sheriff has a right under the law to invite to witness the execution, there is no reason why newspaper reporters may not be invited. In fact, they probably will be present. If they were not invited what is there to prevent myself or any one present to recite the facts in conversation after the execution is over? To forbid that I should recite the facts would be to forbid free speech. And furthermore, what does a reporter do but recite the facts to half a million readers, instead of to a group of friends. Of course, if an indictment should be found against an editor or a reporter for printing and reporting the execution, I should be compelled to prosecute, but in my opinion the judge would hold the law to be unconstitutional, or at any rate the trial would not result in a conviction."

All smutty corn or husks should be burned. It is better to take precaution for next year than to attempt to prevent smut by some remedy. It would have been best to destroy the affected stalks when growing, but even now no traces of smut should be allowed to exist. Seed should never be selected from a field containing smutty ears of corn.

A Beaver's Protest.

"Until the Fall snows carpet the ground and render 'still-hunting' practicable, it is not uncommon for hunters to patrol the watercourses at night, in the hope of surprising some one of the deer tribe in or near the water. He who is to do the shooting sits in the bow, while the stern is occupied by the paddler, who impels the canoe in a manner that is absolutely noiseless. The many sounds which at night characterize the woods on the confines of civilization are wanting in the forests of the wilderness. In the absence of wind the silence is that of death itself—like the Egyptian darkness, it seems as though it could actually be felt. And so the canoe steals slowly on, as silent as the shadow of a cloud, its occupants, their nerves at the highest tension, straining their ears to detect at the earliest possible moment the presence of the game they seek. Suddenly, without the slightest possible warning, the deathlike silence is broken by a sound, as though the guardian angel of the deer tribe had hurled a stone about two feet in diameter into the water in the immediate vicinity of the canoe. It is the protest of the beaver against the invasion of its domain. I had heard this sound many times, and its cause had been explained to me as often. Still, though long experience had taught me implicit confidence in my companion and mentor, I could yield him in this but a half-hearted faith. It seemed incredible that an animal less than three feet long could make a noise the size of a two-story house. But one moonlight night we stole on a beaver swimming in a narrow stream. Not till the stem of the canoe was within five feet of it did it detect our presence. Then down went its head, and rounding up its back, it struck a violent blow upon the water with its tail, and vanished. I was liberally showered and thoroughly convinced at one and the same moment. When excited or alarmed, a beaver will sometimes continue this performance, easily audible for half a mile or more, at half-minute intervals for ten consecutive minutes."—Harper's Magazine.

What a Poorhouse Did for Henry M. Stanley.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was born in Wales, near the little town of Denbigh, and his parents were so poor that when he was about three years old, he was sent to the poorhouse at St. Asaph to be brought up and educated. When he was thirteen years old, he was turned loose to take care of himself. Young though he was, he was ambitious and well informed. As a lad he taught school in the village of Mold, Flintshire, North Wales. Getting tired of this, he made his way to Liverpool, England, when he was about fourteen years of age, and there he shipped as cabin boy on board a sailing vessel bound to New Orleans, in the promised land to which so many British-born youths ever turn their eyes. In New Orleans he fell in with a kindly merchant, a Mr. Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name; for our young hero's real name was John Rowlands, and he was not Stanley until he became an American, as you see. Mr. Stanley died before Henry came of age, leaving no will, and the lad was again left to shift for himself. Young Stanley lived in New Orleans until 1861, when he was 21 years old, having been born in 1840. Then the great civil war broke out, and Stanley went into the confederate army.

Railroad Mileage.

The number of inhabitants to each mile of railroad in 1850 was 2,571—while in 1887 this number was only 412; and the decrease has been so steady as to admit of representation by curve which seems to be hyperbolic in character. There was a conspicuous interruption in the curve at the time of the civil war, and another after the panic of 1873, but its nature is not materially affected by these disturbances. Estimating the future increase of population on the basis of past, the prolongation of the curve would indicate for 1890 a population of 396 to the mile of railroad, and the limit of the curve would be approximately reached in 1898, with a population per mile of 325. It would appear, therefore, that the normal rate of railroad building for the five years from 1885 to 1890 is about 8,000 miles a year, and that 9,000 miles would be in excess of the limit indicated by the curve.—New York Telegram.

A Ridiculous Notion.

"There are some men," says the New York Ledger, "who cultivate white hands, with fair nails. For nothing else do they care very particularyly; all is well if only their hands be fine. There is even a ridiculous notion that elegant hands are the most unequivocal test of what is called good birth. We can say, for our part, that the finest hands we ever saw belonged to a woman who kept a butcher's stall in Fulton Market. So much for the nonsense about fine hands.

"Take the bull by the horns" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the teaspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For Coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is excellent and safe. 25 cents.

In the tretment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, tic douloureux, semicrania, &c., the value of Salvation Oil cannot be over-estimated. It kills pain. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Aren't these troeusrs too long Aaron?" "Vell, dey vhas pooty long, but ter dudes are vearing deir glo'es long dis year. Id vhas hard times."—Harper's Bazar.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

The lord mayor of London gives Minister Phelps a farewell banquet.

ST. JACOBS OIL

ONCE CURED NO RELAPSE.

Original Statement, 1882.	Original Statement, 1881.
Renewed Nov., 1886. Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., writes: "Had acute rheumatism several years; grew worse; eminent physicians attended me; had spasms; no relief; not expected to live for hours; rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil; first application relieved; second removed pain; continued use cured me; no relapse in four years; do as much work as ever."	Renewed Nov. 2, 1886. Mr. Jno. H. Wall, 614 E. 6th St., S. Boston, Mass.: "Suffered acute pains 8 months in both knees; so bad could not get up stairs. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at night; much relieved in the morning. Tried it again; pain finally left me entirely. I have had no return of pain since. I am completely cured."

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
A Positive Cure for Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.
Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock. or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Good in One Thing---Good in All.

Miss Frances Power Cobb has probably hit the truth in the judgment which she thus pronounces: "Though we read of Mrs. Jellybys in novels, I have failed yet to find, in a pretty large experience of real life, a single case in which a woman who exercised public spirit, even to the extent of self-devotion, was not also an admirable and conscientious daughter, wife, mother, or mistress of a household. This specter of the female politician who abandons her family for the sake of passing bills in parliament is just as complete an allusion of the masculine brain as the older specter whom Sydney Smith laid by a joke—the woman who would 'forsake an infant for a quadratic equation.'"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Col. M. W. Glenn of Minneapolis is to remove his boiler shops to Duluth.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

The Pullman company buys the Union Palace Car company for $3,000,000.

"MORE THAN ALL OTHER LUNG REMEDIES," is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Western railroad presidents consider the preliminary agreement in Chicago.

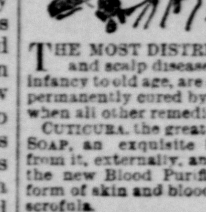
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Two young Southern Democratic members of congress exchange fist blows.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

JAY EYE SEE'S Driver, Edwin D. Bither, uses Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve, and a thorough trial enables him to endorse it as the best remedy that he ever saw for general stable use. Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1.00.



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
SOLD EVERYWHERE
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, it has no Equal.

It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no Opium in any form.



CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
COLD in HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.



The gentleman on the left took Mercury, Potash and Sarsaparilla Mixtures, which ruined his digestion and gave him mercurial rheumatism. The gentleman on the right took SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) which forced out the poison, and built him up from the first dose.

SWIFT'S SPECIFC is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin diseases, mailed Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

N. W. N. U. 1889 No. 5.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.



"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a Godsend to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES *Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.*

BABIES *Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.*

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Big Boston Clothing Store
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
The largest in the whole Northwest, occupying a 6-story store building, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods. Goods sent C. O. D. subject to examination..

Tadella's Alloyed Zinc Pens.
More Durable than Steel, Smoother than Gold.
SAMPLES OF 12 STYLES FREE. PRICE $1.25 PER GROSS.
ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER,

SPECIAL!

We will send to any address a good Coon Coat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs for $26.25 or a Black Siberian Coat Nutria Collar and Cuffs for $11.25. All Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Boys' and Children's Clothing at ONE FOURTH OFF regular price. Get orders in immediately, money refunded on purchases not satisfactory.

Rules for Self-measurement sent on application.

J. L. HUDSON,
CLOTHIER,
Ryan Building, Cor. Robert and Seventh St,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Perfect Music Books

for CHOIRS, for CLASSES, for CONVENTIONS, or perhaps impossible—but DITSON & CO.'S matchless books are just in the line.

Emerson's Easy Anthems, (80 cts., $7.20 per dozen) are 49 in number—quite new—give about one for each Sunday in the year, and are full of grace and beauty.

Song Harmony, (60 cts., $6 per doz.) by L. O. Emerson, is a new and very "perfect" book for Singing Classes, perhaps the best of a long series of books by the same author.

The Graded Singing School, (50 cents, $4.50 per doz.) by D. F. Hodges, is a sensible, practical method, by a very sensible, practical teacher, and is fully furnished with good material for successful work.

Jehovah's Praise, ($1, or $9 per dozen.) by L. O. Emerson, is a full size Church Music Book, with a large number of Anthems and Tunes for choirs, also Glees, Part-Songs, and a multitude of melodious exercises for classes.

Temple Chimes, (35 cts., $3.60 doz.) by Evangelist Luther, just published, is a very superior collection of new Gospel Songs, of Hymns and Tunes.

Praise in Song, (40 cts., $4.20 doz.) by L. O. and E. U. Emerson, is a new Sunday School and Praise book, full of uncommonly good Music and hymns. A very "perfect" book for vestry singing.

Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston
Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

WISE AXLE GREASE
NEVER GUMS. Never Freezes or Melts. Every box Guaranteed. Sample orders solicited. Write for prices. WISE AXLE GREASE BEST MADE. Sold by all jobbers. Cheaper than common grease. CLARK & WISE CO., Mfrs., 39 River St. Chicago, Ill.

CURE The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER
It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1779.

NORTHERN GROWN PLANTS AND SEEDS
Are acknowledged the best, being hardier, more productive and yield better crops.
FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Containing only the best varieties, mailed free on application. WRITE FOR IT.
L. L. MAY & CO., FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use
Ferry's Seeds



D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the *Largest Seedsmen* in the world.
D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address
Earliest Cauliflower in existence.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

UNITARIAN Literature free. Address M. E. PARTRIDGE, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Weak Men My last lecture with hints and helps for complete home cure. Free. Dr. R. F. Caton Box 5257, Boston.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REINHOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

Agents Wanted for our fast selling books and bibles. Distance no hindrance. Big Profits. Empyreal Pub. House St. Paul, Minn.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

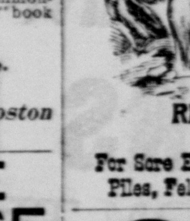
ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

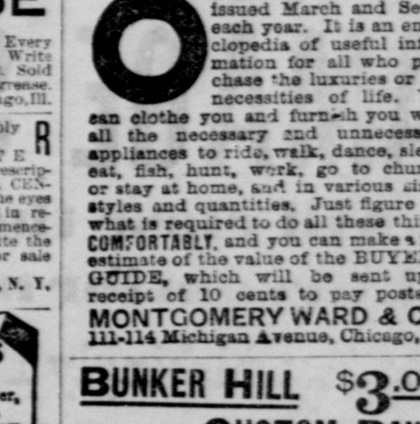


FREE Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. *Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb.* R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

I CURE FITS!
I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N.Y.



SEEDS! 20 Packets for 50cts postpaid. Eclipse and Blood T. Beet; Wakefield and All Seasons Cab.; W. Plume Celery; Erfurt Caulif.; Oxheart Carrot; Bonanza Corn; Prolific Cucumber; Prize Head Lettuce; Banana M. Melon; Kolb Gem W. Melon; Silver King and Yel. D. Globe Onions; Parsnip; Hub. Squash; Rosy, Gem and Chartier Radish; Beauty Tomato; Best Turnip. Illustrated Catalogue FREE!
ALNEER BROS., Rockford, Ill.



REDDING & CO.
BOSTON.
For Sore Eyes, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Piles, Felons, it is magical. 25 cts.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BUNKER HILL $3.00 CUSTOM PANTS

Save retailers' and jobbers' profit. We are the leading manufacturers of $3 Pants.

GET THE BEST

and GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR. If not satisfactory, we replace them with another pair or REFUND THE MONEY. Our goods are unsurpassed in materials, style, workmanship, and finish. We have large capital, and many years' experience. With our facilities we guarantee perfect satisfaction.



Send six cents with your address and get a line of samples with our unique sample card and a 48-inch linen tape measure, if you mention this paper.
BUNKER HILL CUSTOM PANTS CO.
129 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



Did you ever see our advertisement before? Well if not, although we do our business on the quiet, we would like to say to you right here, before you order our elegant catalogue, that we own by all odds one of the largest and best-equipped Seed Stores in America, with over two acres floor room, with Potato cellars of over 60,000 bushels capacity—and everything filled from the cellar to the garret with live Northern Grown Seeds; that we operate, control and own over 5,000 acres devoted exclusively to producing solely Salzer Seeds; that we are located on the Mississippi River, in a thriving city, with 42 U. S. mails daily, with over 70 daily freight trains, with 34 daily express cars rushing in every direction; with express offices in our own buildings to facilitate quick shipment, so we are in shape to fill all your orders promptly, yes, inside of twenty-four hours!

OATS—WHITE BONANZA! $1,000 IN PRIZES! Grandest Oats ever sown, this is strong you say—but give it one trial and you'll say not HALF STRONG ENOUGH. It's a White Oats, strong straw, rust proof, Extremely Early, wonderfully prolific—testing on a Dakota farm, 260 bush. per acre. No praise is too strong, and if all the farmers of America would sow this seed, they would double, yes, often treble their present yields. To induce a trial everywhere, we offer for largest yields in 1889, $1,000 in Sixteen Prizes! See the Catalogue about it! Look at the yields our 1888 customers had:

Jac. Stoll, Fort Wayne, Ind.... 95 bu. per A.	Chas. Fretzler, Lemont, Ill......103 bu. per A.	Grant R. Baxter, Homer, Mich...163 bu.
Francis Perry, Andover, Dak... 95 "	Carl Now, Lee, Ill..........169 "	Theo. Riedesel, Wheatland, Ia...167
Fred. Blum, Roseville, Mich .... 86 "	D. H. Sinkey, Carson City, Mich.112 "	Aug. Bratthauer, Dennison, Ia..175
H. C. Allen, Taylor Centre, Wy. 90 "	C. Strafuss, Williamsburg, Kan.141 "	John Veit, Sleepy Eye, Minn.....206
J. A. Matzen, Minden, Ia........ 96 "	H. W. Botz, Sauk Centre, Minn..143 "	Herman Duerge, Jr., Joplin, Mo.211
J. W. Young, Blue Mound, Ill...100 "	M. Uhlmann..........145 "	H. Harrington, Mindora.........213
Frank Hartman, Pontiac, Ill....100 "	Aug. Guhl, Eitzen, Minn........150 "	

Send 8c. for a GOOD SAMPLE (this also includes Wheat, Barley, and Corn).

POTATOES—LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA. Customers will find my Dakota-grown stock invariably ahead of any other. Wonderful yielders, vigorous and fine. Our seeds give the farmer on SPRING WHEAT in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, 30 to 40 bush.; BARLEY, 60 to 70 bush.; NEW CORN cropped in Illinois, 125 bush. per acre; ENSILAGE CORN, 50,000 pounds per acre; MILLET HAY, 6 tons; LUCERNE, 6 tons; SALZER'S EXTRA GRASS MIXTURE, 3 to 4 tons. Now such yields pay—you can have them by planting SALZER'S SEEDS

26 Pkgs. EARLIEST VEGETABLE NOVELTIES—Postpaid, $1.00



$1,230 in GOLD paid in Prizes on Fine Vegetables. Open to everybody. Send 8 cents for Bonanza Oat and grain sample and receive *finest catalogue* ever published, containing a bewildering collection of *Flower*, Vegetable and Farm SEEDS

JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower,
LA CROSSE, WIS.



HAMBURG

Is one of the chief cities of Germany.

THIS ARTICLE

Treats of our famuos NEW STOCK of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

Our entire line of

Swiss Cambric, Nainsook

And Irish Point Edgeings AND INSERTINGS,

22 and 27 inch Flouncings and Hand Made Torchon Laces.

This stock is the finest and best selected we have ever shown. We announce a special opening for Monday, and invite the Ladies to call.

HENRY I. COHEN

Successor to Cohen Bros.

SEE---THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes. Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

We still have a few

BARGAINS LEFT!

FROM THE

DAMAGE SALE.

We will close them out to make room for new goods

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

We have a few **CLOAKS** lett which must go at any price,

Don't Miss This Grand Opportunity.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland. } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota. from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

A new time card goes into effect on Monday on the N. P. road.

Mrs. W. B. McChesney, of Barnesville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Katie Losy, of St. Joseph, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Koop of this city.

C. L. Spaulding has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia but is now convalescing.

Mrs. Samual Innman presented her husband with a fine nine pound boy on Sunday morning.

Conductor Rhodes was passing the cigars to the boys the first of the week over the arrival of a fine boy baby at his home on Sunday.

The McDowell Theater Co., that recently played Mr. Barnes of New York, in this city again appear in this city, Wednesday, Feb., 6th.

Miss Minnie Herring, of Anoka, who has been visiting the family of I. U. White for a couple of weeks, returned to her home, on Tuesday.

Annie Carlson, a 14 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson, of Gull River, died on Sunday, Jan. 17th, of Diptheria. and was buried at Gull River on the 29 inst.

Andrew Olson was up before his honor Wednesday morning charged with assaulting one George Stone, but the case was dismissed on motion of the city attorney before the trial ended.

The Sauk Rapids Free Press is authority for the statement that Bro. Stivers of the Journal will be admitted to the bar in the spring and in company with Judge Douglas of this city, will go to St. Paul and practice law.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brainerd passed the house under suspension of the rules Tuesday morning, the amendment changing the day of election from March to the first Tuesday after first Monday in May.

Mr. Clark, of Brainerd, a cousin of Mrs. J. M. Burke, was in town several days last week visiting his friends, and we are told that he is so well pleased with the people here that he intends to make his visits frequent. Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

The editor and wife have enjoyed a short vacation since last issue, visiting friends and reletives in the City of the Pines, and besides the pleasure of a visit with their friends and relatives they found Brainerd one of the most promising young cities of the state.—Hancock Olive Branch.

The Brainerd Minstrels are in active prepration and will astonish the public with the performance they will give at the opera house Feb., 20 1889. The company consists of some of the leading business men of Brainerd, also some of the best talent in the west. The company is under the immediate supervision of James Kellahan and Joe Genevey, which certainly means success.

J. N. Nevers, in a few weeks, will take a trip to the Pacific coast with a view of finding a suitable place to locate permanently. He will visit Tacoma and other Pacific coast points. In case a suitable location is discovered Mr. Nevers will move his family thither in the early spring. The departure of Mr. Nevers and family will be greatly regretted in this city, as they have, for many years been great favorites in society circles, and their genial hospitality will be

Judge Holland is in Duluth holding court for Judge Stearns.

Engineer Pat Carney is visiting at his old home in Quincy, Ill.

The Y's will meet with Miss Lizzie Tennis, corner 5th and Grove streets, next Monday evening.

The city election will take place in May instead of March. This prolongs the agony a couple of months.

G. W. Ingraham, formerly proprietor of the Metropolitan restaurant, was in the city the first of the week.

Malcolm McLaren has been passing around the cigars this week over the arrival of a little daughter last Saturday.

Mrs. S. W. Stivers, of Dodge Centre, Minn., is in the city visiting with the family of her son, H. C. Stivers, of the Journal.

The Grand opere house at Duluth, one of the finest buildings in the northwest, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday.

Dave Feeder, of Minnewankon, D. T., is in the city visiting old acquaintanbes. He was formerly with Conklin, Clark & Co.

Melvin Walker, who is attending the Curtiss Business college, ot Minneapolis, came up to spend Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. I. Seymour went to Topeka, Kansas, last week, called thither by a message announcing the serious illness of her father.

Bishop Gilbert writes that he is rapidly improving and will keep his appointments at St. Paul's church on Sunday, the 10th instant.

John Hughes will to-morrow move his saloon from East Brainerd into the room on Front street formerly occupied by Nick Shroeder.

Seth Phillips, of Gull River, proposes to become one of the Oklahoma boomers, we understand. He will leave for that locality some time next week.

Geo. Bane, formally a painter of this city, but who has been in Minneapolis for some time, is about to be married to a society belle of St. Louis.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature to forfeit the Duluth & Winnepeg land grant. This bill is intended to deprive both the Duluth & Winnepeg and the B. & N. W. roads of the lands'

A bill has been introduced into the legislature declaring the land granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeited because of the failure of the company to comply with the requirements of the grant.

Joe Cohen has decided to go to Duluth and open a real estate and loan office. As Joe has had considerable experience at this business, and Duluth is a live, energetic and progressive city where real estate doubles in value every few years, we have no doubt but that Joe, with his ripe business experience, will be very successful indeed.

Bro. Stivers suggests Editor Halstead, of the Tiburne, as a non-partisan candidate for mayor. We have no doubt Bro. Halstead would make a good officer, but as a poverty stricken newspaper man, unused to luxuries, we are afraid the immense salary of the position would be more prosperity than he could stand.

A special meeting of the voters of the Brainerd High school district will be held at the High school building, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15th, for the purpose of voting on the question of making a loan of $35,000 from the state, to build school houses in the Second and Third wards, and fit up the building in the first ward.

P. Mertz leaves the first of next week for Tacoma W. T., where he expects to make his home in the future. Mrs. Mertz and children will remain here until spring, when they will join Mr. Mertz on the coast. Mr. Mertz has been a resident of this city for nearly 15 years and has a host of friends who will regret to see him leave.

Social honors are falling thick and fast on Joe Cohen before his departure from our city. On Monday he was tendered a banquet at the Palace Hotel, by memberes of the 13 club, on Wednesday a complimentary ball was given in his honor at the Commercial, and to-night a complimentary progressive euchre party will be given him at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Goodman, by his young lady friend.

M. K. Swartz moved his stock of furniture to the Cale building, next to the post office, Wednesday and Thursday, where he will sell out at a great reduction. The large store room that he vacated is being occupied by Nick Shroeder as a saloon, and is being fitted up in elegant shape. The stairway leading to the second floor is being taken out, and Mr. Swartz is having the up-stairs fitted up as a hall for society meetings.

City Attorney McClenahan is very busy these days revising the city charter. He has the charters of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater constantly before him, and is incorporating in the new charter what seems to be the best features of the charters of those cities. The new charter will probably be twice as long as the old, and will be as complete and precise as the charters of any city in the state. A thorough revision of our present defective charter has long been needed.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at the Methodist church Sunday evening at 7:30, Feb. 3d. Mrs. R. Newcombe, of Minneapolis, will deliver an address. Subject, The Romance of the Ninteenth Century, illustrated in word pictures seen through the open door of Religion, Service and Reform. Mrs. Newcombe will meet the ladies of the city in a temperance parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Keene North 4th street, Saturday,

Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

On Friday night of last week the store house of George Keough, which is a few feet to the rear of his hotel on Sixth street, were broken into and provisions to the amount of between $30 and $40 was stolen. The thieves whoever they were effected an entrance by prying out the staple to which the lock was attached and walking through the door. On Saturday, as a result of snspicions he had as to who the thieves probably were, Mr. Keough swore out a search warrant to search the residence of Mr. Frank Osborne, and also the barber shop of Osborne Bros., Frank Osborne, being a member of the firm. The warrants were placed in the hands of Chief Caffery, who, accompanied by Mr. Keough, went to Mr. Osborne's residence and began to search the premises, Mrs. Osborne, the only person there at the time offering no resistance. While the officers was searching the house, Mr. Orborne accompanied by William Bentley, a young man employed about Osborne Bros'. shop, and who took his meals at Mr. Osborne's, came home to dinner. The nature of the officer's visit was explained to Mr. Osborne, who denied that any property like that described in the warrant was about the premises. A little more searching on the part of the officers, however, brought to light a goose and a roll of butter, which was idintified by Mr. Keough as part of the stolen property, and which was found in a barrel in the rear of Mr. Osborne's house, the barrel being covered over with a piece of cloth. Mr. Osborne explained the fact of its being there by saying that Bently had found the articles in a barrel in the rear of Osborne's shop on Wednesday morning and had made Mrs. Orsborne a present of them. Both men were arrested charged with grand larceny in the first degree and placed in jail, until Monday, when the prelemnary examinations was begun. The examination lasted until Tuesday afternoon, Bently being held and committed to jail on the charge specified, while Osborne was bound over in the sum of $300 charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. Mr. Osborne claims that he knows nothing of the robbery and that the goods found in his possession were given to him by Bentley who said he found them in a barrel in the rear of the barber shop. Also that the articles were given to him on Wednesday, and the robbery did not occur until Friday night and the goods were not received by Mr. Keough until Thursday. Mr. Keough is equally positive that the goods are his, and are part of the stuff stolen Saturday. A couple cans of oysters were stolen in the same way from Mr. Keough about Christmas time, and he thinks it is high time that such proceedings were stopped.

Why We Smile.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, a fine 8 pound girl baby. Mother and child are both doing well.

Communication.

ST. PAUL, Feb 1, 1889.

EDITORS DISPATCH;—Last week I received notice that the city council had passed a resolution requesting me to have certain two bills passed by the legislature, one legalizing the action of the council in guaranteeing $40,000 electric light bonds, and the other authorizing the council to issue $20,000 of bonds to pay for certain expenditures needed in perfecting the electric light plant. Almost simultaneously with this notice, I received many letters and resolutions from Brainerd protesting against the passage of either of the bills. Being thuse aware that there was not an agreement among the people, I wrote the city clerk to see the members of the council, and if they wanted to have a talk about the matter I would be pleased to meet them Saturday evening last. Upon going home I heard nothing of any meeting having been called and supposed that the suggestion had not met the views of the council. I am now at a loss to know what to do or how to act in the matter. I want to do what the people would have me do. I am hear for that purpose. It makes no difference to me how I feel personally, nor how any other single individual feels. What I want to know is, what do the people want. This I must know before I can do anything. If there is a division among the people, and such a disagreement as to make it impossible for me to find out what the actual public feeling is, I can do nothing. Now, the idea that nothing will be done, but let the the matter drift along and leave me to shonlder the responsibility of the results, is one which I do not approve, and I now take the liberty of so putting the whole matter before the people and the responsibility will rest with them and not with me. I do not propose to go over the history of this controversy, nor will I express myself either for or against the proposed legislation. It is quite enough for me to know that the people are divided, can't agree and apparently so far do not propose to agree. If there is not interest enough taken by the people to come to some understanding about the matter, the only safe way for me is to simply do nothing. In other words, I will do as they do—nothing. I am here to serve the people. I am their representative. But I want to say that as long as they remain inactive I can do nothing. I would suggest that a public meeting be called and let the matter be discussed. It may be that if the whole matter was understood, an agreement might be arrived at. One thing is certain, that at the present time it appears to me that my duty is plain, and if the people want me to act they must, in some way, get together and let me know what is wanted. I have written this between times and hope it will not be misunderstood, for it is with the desire to do the right thing by and between my many friends that I write.

I am,
W. A. FLEMING.

The "Adonis" of the House.

A vote was taken yesterday among half a dozen spectators as to who was the "Adonis" of the house. Among the younger members Eugene Hay carried the day by a small margin over Judge Fleming, while among the older men Hon. Jared Benson

To Remove The Dam.

R. K. Whiteley, through his attorney, Leon E. Lum, has commenced suit againt the Water Power company, to compel them to remove the dam in the Mississippi river, or pay the amount of the judgement obtained by him against the company for overflowage of his lands. The amount of the judgement is $1,800 and the time for payment has expired, hence Mr. Whiteley's action in bringing the suit.

Waived Examination.

Fred McNaughton was again before the municipal court on Wednesday for preliminary examination, Mr. Lewis having recovered sufficiently from the effect of his wounds to appear in court. When the case was called Mr. G. S. Fernald, attorney for defendent, waived examination, and the prisoner was again committed to jail until the March term of the district court. The defense evidently intend to show its hand until the case is on trial in the district court.

Fort Ripley Items.

J. L. Berg is in Minneapolis this weeks.

Fred Hovey and H. A. Hatch were in Little Falls on Monday.

Those on the sick list this week are C. H. Clause and boy, Mina Hovey and infant child of C. H. and Carrie Cooper, the last being seriously ill.

G. G. Kimble is hauling logs at the rate of forty thousand a day. Lumbermen claim the hauling was never better than at present.

For Sale.

A span of draft horses for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Ashley Ford, Brained, Minn

My residence on Bluff avenue will be for sale after the 1st of February, including grounds and stables. This is a very desirable home and will be sold very cheap to the right person. City water in house and yard, with first-class sewerage. For terms, etc., call at my office in Sleeper block.

J. L. SMITH.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

Go to White's for skates.

I. U. White carries a nice line of children's sleds in several styles.

An Elegant Substitute.

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines, is the very agreeable liquid fruit remmdy, Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading Physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden Druggist.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Guns at Cost.

If you want a gun at cost now is your time. I. U. White will sell you any gun that he has in stock at the actual cost to him. Now is your chance if you want a good gun cheap.

Go to I. U. White's for hand sleds.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

Two choice lots in Congregational church block, 4th street north, Cheap for cash.

KEENE & NEVERS.

We are offering for sale our spring brook meadow. This is a bargain worth investigating. Call at old P O, drug store for particulars.

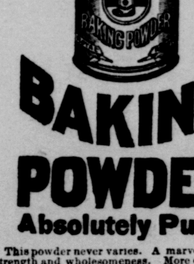
KEENE & NEVERS.

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m

CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. } In Probate Court.

Special Term, January 26th, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of Chauncey B. Sleeper, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Sarah L. Sleeper, John Lindsey Smith and Edward Hszen, of said county;

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, on the first Monday in each and every month for six months, commencing Monday, February 4th, 1889.

It is Further Ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said executors as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.

W. P. SPALDING,

THE SECOND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

GERMANIA MANNERCHOR

Will Take Place At



The Roller Rink,

MONDAY EVE., FEB. 4th.

TICKETS - $1.00

For sale by all members of the Maennerchor. Costumes can be rented at Mrs. H. Theviots. As a large number of costumes have already been rented the Committee of Arrangements desire to impress upon the minds of those desiring costumes to order them as early as possible.

H. C. MILLER,
H. THEVIOT,
F. LUKEN,
Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ephraim J. Fulton and Louisa Fulton his wife, as mortgagors, to the National Building Loan & Protective Union, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred ($700) dollars, with five per cent. interest per annum, before and after maturity, and five per cent. premium per annum before and after maturity, payable monthly on or before the last Saturday in each month. Principal, interest and premium payable at the office of the National Building Loan & Protective Union, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Said mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1888, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the sixteen day of March, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock and five minutes a. m., and duly recorded in mortgage records "G" on pages 239, 240, 241 and 242. That no action has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the amount secured by said mortgage and that there is claimed to be due thereon and is now actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred fifty-two and 56-100 dollars.

And whereas the premises set forth in and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, described as follows:—Lots number twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), of Block one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the Town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and whereas said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of payment of the said principal or interest or premium in said mortgage specified or any part thereof when due.

And whereas the monthly interest and premium for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, A. D. 1888, and January, A. D. 1889, became due and payable on the first day of each of said months and is now unpaid, and whereas the said mortgagee has elected and hereby elects to consider the whole sum including principal, interest and premium due and payable, and whereas said mortgage contains a stipulation on the part of said mortgagor to pay the sum of thirty-five dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of interest and premium due on said mortgage, and said power of sale has now become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, said above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day specified to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the sum of thirty-five dollars stipulated by the said mortgagee in said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fees together with all costs and expenses of said sale as allowed by law.

Dated January 7th, A. D. 1889.

NATIONAL BUILDING LOAN & PROTECTIVE UNION,
ROBERT STRATTON,
Attorney for the Mortgagee,
245 & 246 Temple Court,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby Given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Werner Remstead, as plaintiff, against Badgero Peterson, as defendant, I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendant, to-wit:

Twenty-five (25) feet off west end of lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) and the west twenty-five (25) feet of the east fifty (50) feet off lots thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), all in Block sixty-nine (69), of the town, (now city), of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in said Crow Wing county.

And that I shall, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, proceed to sell the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to eighty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interests on the same from the 5th day of December, 1888, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Brainerd, Minn., December 20th, 1888.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Be it known, that on the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) William Wiek and Anna Wiek, his wife, of Brainerd, Minnesota, made, executed and delivered unto the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Book A of mortgages, on pages 79 to 81; That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars, in six months from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum, per annum, payable annually; That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and interest thereon; That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of Two Hundred and twenty-nine (229) Dollars, and the further sums paid for taxes on said premises of five and fifteen hundredths (5.15) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1883; two and twelve hundredths (2.12) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1886; and seven dollars and fifty-six hundredths ($7.56) paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1887, with interest on said respective sums from the dates of such payments; That no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; That said mortgaged premises are situate in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: South-west quarter of the north-west quarter (sw¼ of nw¼), and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter (se¼ of ne¼) of section seven (7) in township forty-four (44) and range thirty (30).

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at the Front Door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in said County and state, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock in the noon of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and twenty-five Dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, Dec. 14th, A. D. 1888.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, OF MINNEAPOLIS,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Contractors wanted for 1,300 cords of jack pine wood, 1,000 delivered at Baxter siding, balanced at N. P. wood yard, Brainerd. Enquire of A. G. GALLUP, at Losey & Dean's building.

For skates of all descriptions look

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions. etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

We are Prepared to Furnish and Set Up

Marble, Granite or White Bronze

Monuments and Headstones,

Just as Cheap

As you can go to St. Paul, Minnaapolis or Chicago and get them. Call and see our catalogue and leaveordersfor spring delivery.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8. NUMBER 10. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 1, 1889 INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT!

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County.

GENTLEMEN.

I herewith submit a Statement of Receipts, Disbursemets, Assets, Liabilities and balances during Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Tabular Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances for Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1887	Collections during Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1888	Total Foregoing Items	Disbursements as per vouchers cancelled during said Fiscal Year	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1888
STATE FUNDS.					
State Funds	....	$2945 37	$2945 37	$2945 37	....
State School Funds	33 46	644 64	678 10	642 45	35 65
State Text Books	66 82	11 16	77 98	77 98	....
Total	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
COUNTY FUNDS.					
County Revenue	$5048 38	$12837 41	$17885 79	$18406 99	*$521 20
Poor Fund	293 40	4504 96	4798 36	4861 41	*63 05
Road and Bridge Fund	170 52	1616 87	1787 39	1976 87	*189 48
Bond Interest Fund	1569 03	7582 35	9151 38	9151 38	....
Sinking Fund	1265 42	1689 76	2955 18	2004 55	950 63
Surplus Fund	93 66	....	93 66	....	93 66
Building Fund	....	1383 24	1383 24	934 60	448 64
Redemption Fund	57 46	2 48	59 94	19 82	40 12
					*773 73
Total	$8497 87	$29617 07	$38114 94	$37355 62	$1533 05
CITY AND TOWN FUNDS.					
City of Brainerd	.... ..	$1168 87	$1168 87	$1029 56	$139 31
City of Brainerd, Sidewalk Tax	.... ..	485 30	485 30	370 06	115 24
Town of Mooersville	.... ..	17 28	17 28	17 28	.... ..
Town of Crow Wing	.... ..	125 71	125 71	125 71	.... ..
Town of Oak Lawn	.... ..	91 98	91 98	91 76	22
Town of Deerwood	.... ..	73 62	73 62	73 60	02
Total	.... ..	$1962 76	$1962 76	$1707 97	$254 79
SCHOOL FUNDS.					
General School	$736 00	$7727 95	$8463 95	$8464 85	*$ 90
Brainerd School District, Teaching	.... ..	13319 69	13319 69	13319 69	.... ..
Brainerd School District Building	.... ..	4853 24	4853 24	4853 24	.... ..
School District No. 1	.... ..	294 30	294 30	294 30	.... ..
do No. 2	.... ..	219 26	219 26	219 26	.... ..
do No. 3	.... ..	183 50	183 50	183 50	.... ..
do No. 4	.... ..	448 24	448 24	448 24	.... ..
do No. 5	.... ..	134 29	134 29	134 29	.... ..
do No. 6	.... ..	315 11	315 11	315 11	.... ..
do No. 7	.... ..	272 62	272 62	272 62	.... ..
do No. 8	.... ..	289 85	289 85	289 85	.... ..
do No. 9	.... ..	384 57	384 57	384 57	.... ..
do No. 10	.... ..	184 84	184 84	184 84	.... ..
do No. 11	.... ..	112 04	112 04	112 04	.... ..
do No. 12	11 23	7 31	18 54	1 65	16 89
do No. 13	4 71	84 56	89 27	89 27	.... ..
do No. 14	.... ..	214 78	214 78	214 78	.... ..
do No. 15	.... ..	192 43	192 43	192 43	.... ..
do No. 16	.... ..	125 01	125 01	125 01	.... ..
do No. 17	14 69	40 49	55 18	2 89	52 29
do No. 18	14 19	126 88	141 07	141 07	.... ..
do No. 19	.... ..	45 99	46 99	46 99	.... ..
do No. 20	.... ..	41 27	41 27	41 27	.... ..
do No. 21	.... ..	20	20	04	16
					*90
Total	$78082 29	$61942 30	$40024 30	$30831 80	$69 34
Tax Collections account	261990 41	93046 44	55036 41	41808 52	2741 84
RECAPITULATION.					
State Funds	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
					*773 73
County Funds	8497 87	29617 07	38114 94	37355 62	1533 05
City and Town Funds	.... ..	1962 76	1962 76	1707 97	254 79
					*90
School Funds	780 82	29619 42	30400 24	30331 80	69 34
Tax Collections account	2619 90	41930 46	44550 36	41808 52	2741 84
					*774 63
Total	$11998 87	$106730 88	$118729 75	$114869 71	$4634 67

*Overdrawn.

RECEIPTS INTO COUNTY TREASURY,

To the Credit of County Revenue Fund.

Interest on Bank Deposits... $682 69
Jury fees collected, March term 15 00
Jury fees collected, September term 18 00
Amount collected from Aitkin county as their proportion of court expenses 776 62
Bond of M. L. Young forfeited 250 00
Tax collections from Crow Wing and Cass counties 11325 10 $12837 41
County Redemption Fund 2 48
Building Fund 1383 24
Sinking Fund 1689 76
Bond Interest Fund 7582 35
Road and Bridge Fund 1616 87
Poor Fund 4504 96
Total $29617 07

POOR FUND.

Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support $12 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
K. S. Paine, meat furnished pauper 1 48
Losey & Dean, coffin and burial of pauper 16 10
Mrs. Christina Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 16 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 20 83
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs. N. Christinson, amount allowed for her support 5 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 20 83
Keene & Nevers, groceries furnished Mrs. Whalen 4 60
Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
Ed. Mattoon, taking pauper out of county 17 95
L. P. White, house rent for pauper 5 months 20 00
W. A. Smith & Co. goods furnished paupers 20 68
Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
John Chisholm, amount allowed for board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician 14 50
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Wm. Cole, boarding Chas. Kerth's children 24 27
Mrs. J. G. Smill, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
Mrs. N. Christianson, allowed for temporary relief 5 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson 16 00
Losey & Dean, burial and coffins fo Caroline Johnson and John Winer 30 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs. A. Legacy, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs. W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 2 months 30 00
Max Shapiro, Meat and fuel furnished Mrs Whalen 10 38
A E Veon, money advanced for digging graves for paupers 9 00
Society of Mercy, Vasa, board and care of 3 pauper children 117 00
J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe 27 50
Mrs E R French, board and care of Mrs Elwood 24 00
Dr. J L Camp, services as county physician 14 50
Jas S Gardner, purchase of ticket for pauper 6 90
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
C E Cole, groceries furnished Mrs Legacy 7 20
C E Cole, groceries furnished E Brandt 5 00

Keene & Nevers, goods furnished Mrs Whalen 6 62
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temorary relief 10 00
M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
John Hughes, board and care of Thos Eddy and John Bowers 27 00
Losey & Dean, coffin for P. O. Peterson, pauper 15 00
A C Rogers, admission of J Abear to institute for defectives 30 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
M Hagberg, groceries furnished C S Winor 10 46
Mrs John Peterson, board and care of Clara Chenopska 17 50
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
John Bubar, board and care of Nick Withan 101 50
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
John Chisholm, board and care of D O'Connor 16 00
A P Farrar, hack hire for pauper 1 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larson 4 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larsen 4 00
Leopold Gallar, amount allowed for relief of Mary Bonsick 16 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson 4 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician 16 25
H J Spencer & Co., groceries for poor farm 65 84
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson 4 00
M Hagberg, groceries for poor farm 67 40
M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief 10 00
Geo Keiser, taking care of Jas Twine 12 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson 16 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Thos Eddy 14 00
John Chisholm, board and care of John O'Connell 16 00
John Hughes, board and of Thos Eddy 45 73
S W Gray, harrow for poor farm 8 50
Mary Finley, purchase of ticket to St Cloud 2 00
Leopold Gallar, board and care of Mary Bonsick 3 00
Jas Carney, purchase of ticket to Minneapolis 5 00
W P Spalding, purchase of poor farm 3000 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support 15 00
L P White, house rent for pauper 6 months 22 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support 12 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support 10 00
P G Keiley, board and care of Jas Carney 27 00
John Milem, salary as overseer poor farm and purchase of 2 cows 190 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson and Thos Eddy 17 80
Jas S Gardner, viewing poor farm 3 days 9 00
J M Martin, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
Dr L M Roberts, service as county physician 16 25
Henry Spalding, hay for poor farm 40 00
M Dube, amount allowed for his support 12 00
J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe 8 00
P G Fogelstrom, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
A P Farrar, viewing poor farm 3 days 9 00
Harry Patterson, viewing poor farm 1 day 3 00
A P Farrar, money advanced fare of Chas Spom 7 35
Total $4861 41

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

D H Hughey, repairing bridges Brainerd and Mille Lacs road $ 25 38
Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge 371 37
Peter Keiling, work on Oak Lawn and Bay Lake road 33 00
C P Gelow, chairman surveying county roads 10 00
Geo Helland, repairing Brainerd and Morrison county road 1 15
J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Daggett Brook road 10 00
R K Whiteley, amount expended getting right of way surveying county roads 3 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
J P Dennis, chairman surveying county roads 20 00
M Remmuels, chairman surveying county roads 8 00
Peter Duchen, wages as road overseer 10 50
P G Fogelstrom, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 5 50
R K Whiteley, surveying McNight road 10 00
J S Gardner, overseeing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 31 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
A P Farrar, viewing county roads 14 00
R K Whiteley, surveying county roads 66 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
S H Relf, surveying changed part of Bay Lake and Oak Lawn road 118 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
C Obargo, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
Henry Holm, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 5 25
John Westlund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
August Anderson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 6 75
Fred Bucklund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 5 25
H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road 192 90
H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road at Pegg's Place 150 00
P G Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
Andrew Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
Henry Holm, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 12 00
A Anderson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
P E Gelow, amount appropriated to repair Brainerd and Daggett Brook road 150 00
Henry Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
C C Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
S H Relf, surveying road around poor farm 68 50
Jas S Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 6 00
John Wartlund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 24 00
J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 5 00
F Bucklund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 12 75
A P Farrar, viewing outlet at Rice Lake 3 00
Harry Patterson, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 3 00
C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge 15 00
A Peterson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 25 50
Joe Blomberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 7 50
Herman Johnson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 9 00
Gust Zoker, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 6 00
Ole Neeme, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road 21 00
Harry Patterson, superintending work Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 15 00
N Newgard, road overseer 9 00
E G Fogelstrom, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 3 75
Felix Graham, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 30 00
Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge 269 32
C Oborg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road 3 00
Total $1976 87

BOND INTEREST FUND.

C L Spaulding, interest on orders 4045 and 4050 $ 32
A F Ferris, interest on order 4014 1 61
John Hughes, interest on order 4135 30
Peter Keiling, interest on order 4101 1 56
Interest on bridge bonds $40000 issue 280 00
Interest on bridge bonds $50000 issue 3000 00
Interest on court house bonds $30000 new issue 2100 00
Interest on court house bonds $15000 old issue 1200 00
Interest on old county bonds $5000 600 00
Amount loaned general county fund 1968 59
Total $9151 38

SINKING FUND.

Old county bonds redeemed $ 2000 00
Refunding orders No. 1, 2 and 4 on same 4 55
Total $2004 55

REDEMPTION FUND.

Elizabeth M Sissen, redemption order No. 46 $16 82

BUILDING FUND.

Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds $ 2 00
John Milem, work on court house grounds 19 50
Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds 12 19
Frank Congdon, hauling black dirt court house grounds 55 60
George Moore, work on court house grounds 3 75
A S McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants court house grounds 107 70
Chas Peterson, putting in stone foundation under jail 28 00
Dan'l Hand, levelling court house grounds 2 56
A G Phelps, work around court house grounds 9 00
Dan'l Hand, work around court house grounds 12 22
J L Smith, black dirt for court house grounds 21 49
F B Congdon, hauling dirt for court house grounds 71 75
Wm McFarland, repairing court house wall 35 80
F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall 14 20
F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall 21 06
M McLaren, work around court house 15 00
W C Crum, trees around court house 125 00
A Lessard, black dirt court house grounds 9 00
Chas Peterson, repairing court house wall 73 50
Amount reimbursed general county fund 295 34
Total $934 60

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT COURT.

CLERK OF COURT AND DEPUTIES.

S F Alderman, clerk of court March term 15 00
J E Wilson, deputy of court March term 15 00
S F Alderman, clerk of court September term 21 00
C E Chipperfield, deputy of court September term 21 00
Total $72 00

SHERIFF'S AND DEPUTIES.

J D Barstow, deputy sheriff March term 5 50
R H Paine, deputy sheriff March term 12 70
H Spalding, sheriff September term 15 00
Geo H Stratton, deputy sheriff September term 15 00
B Wilson, deputy sheriff September term 10 00
W H Mantor, deputy sheriff September term 21 00
D D Smith, deputy sheriff September term 17 50
Total $97 00

REPORTERS.

Geo C Williamson, March term $ 55 00
Geo C Williamson, September term 80 00
Total $135 00

DRAWING JURORS.

E N Donaldson $ 3 00
Dan'l Holmes 3 00
Total $6 00

ACTING COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Leon E Lum $20 00

WITNESSES.

John Olson $ 10 60
Jas Whitford 3 64
Joseph Baker 50 00
J T Kelley 6 08
Chas Purdy 18 08
Wm McCorrister 2 12
F F Lotta 5 08
Hugh McDonald 2 12
R E Dressler 2 12
John Bubar 2 12
W D Murphy 2 12
Ed Caffrey 2 12
Total $106 20

CLERK OF COURT FEES.

S F Alderman, entering tax judgments $ 275 70
S F Alderman, entering personal tax citations 84 75
S F Alderman, returning personal tax citations 51 95
S F Alderman, fees September term of court 156 60
Total $569 00

SHERIFF'S FEES.

M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. $ 44 38
M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. 32 88
H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. 258 75
H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. 299 75
D D Smith, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. 40 15
F L Matteson, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subphoenas, summoning witnesses, etc. 12 50
Total $688 33

GRAND JURORS.

F M Cable $ 4 20
Wm Dresskell 4 20
F O Sibley 4 20
E J Brownson 6 20
J M Martin 8 40
Adam Brown 6 20
J W Koop 5 20
P Schwindeman 6 20
Geo A Keene 6 20
H Patterson 9 40
G S Canfield 6 20
Walter Davis 6 20
H S Totton 6 20
J A Rowell 6 20
I Seymour 6 20
Sam'l Walker 6 20
T McMasters 6 20
J T Sanborn 6 20
H J Spencer 6 20
H F Phelps 6 20
S W Searles 6 20
W S Martin 6 20
Total $135 80

PETIT JURORS.

John Miller $ 12 00
David Clarke 2 20
C B Willard 8 00
Thos Kennedy 10 00
H A Boadecker 8 00
Jas Gardner 10 20
George Lisler 2 20
Robt Stratton 10 20
Jas Hawkins 10 20
J K Pearce 10 20
Sam'l English 10 20
J W Koop 2 20
Victor Custofson 10 20
Chas Peterson 10 20
Wm Gurgen 10 20
Peter Walters 10 20
Chas Otto 10 20
C E Horn 2 20
Chas Peabody 10 20
Peter Behlmer 13 40
J W Slipp 10 20
F D Stanley 10 20
Sidney Harmon 4 00
N H Ingersoll 4 00
Peter Larson 10 20
John A Cochran 10 20
John Barstow 10 00
Albert Anderson 10 20
John Farrow 10 20
Jos Westfall 2 20
O T Wright 10 20
John Dennis 10 20
J S Robinson 1 00
John Bouck 4 00
John Chamberlain 2 20
J D Bowers 14 20
W L Fratcher 14 20
Geo E Frey 14 20
Peter Walters 14 20
Thos Kennedy 14 20
D A C Stoops 14 20
W S Brockway 14 20
L N Lowe 14 60
Ed Breheney 14 20
Martin Ovig 14 20
John Anderson 14 20
John A Dennis 14 20
Mike Donahue 14 20
Andrew Bennett 14 20
D M Gunn 14 20
A F Daggett 12 20
M H McCabe 4 00
Boyd Wilson 2 00
M T Kennedy 8 00

No. 4.

R H Capistrant 17 00
A L Hoffman 12 20
Chas Cross 14 20
B Rosenberg 12 20
M H McCabe 2 00
Henry Drapeau 6 00
T M Riley 2 00
J G Small 6 00
Total $592 60

EXPENSES MUNICIPAL COURT.

CONSTABLES.

C Cross $4 50
R H Paine 16 85
Jas Whitford 4 64
Jas Whitford 16 00
L G Rose 6 90
W M Swan 17 32
Total $66 21

FEES MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

J B Douglas, fees from Aug. 1886, to February, 1887 $221 80
Fees paid municipal court in state cases $104 46

WITNESSES.

W J Davenport $1 24
O G Allen 2 20
Julius Karklan 2 20
Gustof Menz 2 20
John Shaller 2 44
W F Bagar 2 44
J W Blake 2 12
Ed Crust 70
Eddy Karth 2 20
Julia Karth 2 20
James Hawkins 1 20
Chas Day 1 96
Frank Tilley 1 96
Wm Stone 1 12
L M Roberts 1 12
Carl Rash 2 80
D Campbell 3 68
G A McDonald 3 68
W Baker 3 68
S S Glidden 2 96
J J Morrison 4 88
Geo Ramsey 2 04
Jos Dade 4 23
Leonard Dade 3 44
J E Parrault 3 40
Peter Parrault 3 40
Edward Parrault 3 40
E J Finney 1 48
C O Finney 1 48
Peter Whipple 2 96
L Gallar 2 96
P G Fogelstrom 1 12
Ole Wesheim 2 20
A Peterson 2 20
John Edell 1 12
C O Beck 1 12
Wm McCorrister 1 12
B Campbell 1 96
Chas Purdy 17 32
J C Jameson 1 12
E J Edwards and 4 others 5 60
Wm Watson 1 12
Wm Watson 1 12
Peter Mullen 1 12
G A McDonald and 2 others 3 36
John Hawkins and 2 others 3 36
Wm Stearns 1 12
G W Stratton 50
Frank Hathaway and 1 other 3 92
Hans Olson and 1 other 4 28
Clarence Thompson 3 64
John Clark and 2 others 2 00
Al Anderson 1 12
Total $139 96

PROBATE COURT.

Dr J C Rosser, fees in case of insanity of John Olson $3 30
Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of insanity of Autina Gardner 3 30
Henry Spalding, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 61 50
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 3 30
Dr A F Groves, fees in case of Thos Hefferon 3 30
Henry Spalding, fees in case of Henry Evers 69 50
Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of Nika Karpola and Henry Evers 6 60
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Nika Karpola 3 30
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Henry Evers 3 30
Total $157 40

ELECTION EXPENSES.

F E Warren, Clerk of Election, Mille Lacs $ 2 00

CANVASSING BOARD.

R B Coffin $19 30
J S Gardner 16 10
E N Donaldson 16 90
Louis Tache 15 90
Total $68 20

BOARD AND CARE OF PRISONERS AND JAILOR'S FEES.

M McLaren, boarding prisoners and jailor's fees $77 60
R H Paine, jailor's fees 32 25
M McLaren, jailor's fees and board of prisoners 57 50
R H Paine, jailor's fees 40 00
M McLaren, boarding prisoners 32 55
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 17 80
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 53 00
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 92 05
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 55 55
H Spalding, jailor's fees 80 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 48 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 81 96
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 33 50
H Spalding, jailor's fees 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners 62 27
Total $1024 33

PRINTING.

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 4 50
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 15 50
A. Dewey, printing citation blanks 10 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 50 60
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 9 50
Brainerd Dispatch, publishing tax list 297 15
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and advertising liquor license 20 35
Brainerd Dispatch, printing financial statement 255 20
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 25 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 18 25
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and board of equalization 19 50
Brainerd Dispatch printing commissioners' proceedings 37 25
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and court calendar 23 62
Brainerd Tribune, advertising bids for poor house 1 90
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings 9 00
Total $797 32

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery $194 45
J H Koop, stationery 1 20
H J Spencer & Co., stationery 2 85
Brainerd Tribune, stationery 3 50
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 27 33
Keene & Nevers, stationery 2 73
Brainerd Tribune, stationery 4 11
Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 151 82
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 95 52
Geo. D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 243 05
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery 19 10
Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery 72 00
Brainerd Tribune, stationery 3 25
Total $820 91

FUEL, LIGHTS AND REPAIRS.

T McMaster, oil furnished county jail $ 5 60
I U White, repairing county jail 12 50
A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail 2 75
Ed Mahan, repairing court house doors 13 25
L P White, repairing side wall near county jail 14 38
A S McIntire, repairing water pipes court house 4 00
T McMaster, oil furnished court house and jail 4 15
M Hagberg, oil furnished court house and jail 2 85
A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail 12 45
T McMaster, oil furnished county jail 2 05
F A B King & Co., coal furnished court house 10 25
Ed Hazen, slab wood furnished court house 5 25
I U White, putting up screens county jail 22 00
F A B King & Co., coal for court house 211 25
Total $322 73

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

R H Morford, report of births and deaths Deerwood $ 2 50
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 3 25
A M Bratt, report births and deaths Mooersville 10 25
W H Bradford, report births and deaths Oak Lawn 1 25
A Mahlum, report births and deaths Brainerd 59 00
Daniel Holmes, births and deaths Crow Wing 2 00
S F Alderman, report births and deaths 29 00
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending April 1, 1888 50 00
Henry Rasicot, serving citation papers 1 70
Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house 6 65
W A Bryant, patent fuel saver 4 50
Louis Tache, postage and expressage 4 18
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending June 30, 1888 50 00
I U White, blank case judge probate 25 50
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 40
Louis Tache, member of auditing board 3 00
S F Alderman, member of auditing board 3 00
J S Gardner, member of auditing board 3 00
M McFadden, list of taxable mortgages 31 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 4 29
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Oct. 1, 1888 50 00
F B Thompson, assessing Cass county 1200 00
D Archibald, assessing Crow Wing county 140 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 2 30
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 4 52
Walter Courtney, fees as health officer 27 50
R F Walters, shoes for prisoners 5 25
Walter Courtney, report of births and deaths Brainerd 26 00
G A Shaeffer, report of births and deaths Mooersville 4 50
D M Clark & Co., goods for court house 26 35
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Jan. 1, 1889 50 00
P Walters, ice for court house 10 00
Smith & Campbell, blankets county jail 8 40
Louis Tache, member auditing board 3 00
S F Alderman, member auditing board 3 00
Jas S Gardner, member auditing board 3 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage 2 10
Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house and county jail 34 15
Amount loaned to poor fund 3000 00
Total $4895 24

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage, commissioner 2nd district $ 53 20
A P Farrar, per diem and mileage, commissioner 4th district 53 20
P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage, commissioner 3rd district 46 80
J M Martin, per diem and mileage, commissioner 1st district 64 80
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage, commissioner 5th district 102 40
Total $320 40

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

A P Farrar, per diem and mileage $ 21 40
Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage 21 40
P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage 21 40
J M Martin, per diem and mileage 25 80
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage 27 80
Total $117 80

SALARIES.

Louis Tache, auditor of Crow Wing county $1200 00
Louis Tache, auditor of Cass county 1200 00
A Mahlum, deputy auditor 310 40
B Wilson, " " 124 16
H S Totton " " 310 40
Ed Mahan, county treasurer Crow Wing county 1213 82
Ed Mahan, county treasurer Cass county 543 52
W P Spalding, judge of probate 550 00
W A Fleming, superintendent of schools 361 25
Geo W Holland, county attorney 800 00
J L Camp, coroner 21 10
F L Matteson, deputy coroner 16 65
R P Nelson, janitor 275 00
Total $6926 30

ASSETS.

Court house and jail, including permanent fixtures $57422 45
Office furniture, including safes 1090 00
Old county jail 1000 00
Court house and jail lots 3600 00
Taxes due and unpaid on tax lists of 1887 and prior years for Crow Wing and Cass counties 31842 16
Cash on hand January 1st, 1889, to the credit of county funds 1533 05
Liabilities over assets 5512 34
Total $102000 00

LIABILITIES.

Old county bonds, 12 per cent 3000 00
Court house bonds 8 per cent 45000 00
Bridge bonds 7 per cent 4000 00
Bridge bonds 6 per cent 50000 00
Total $102000 00

Attest,
LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Communication.

EDITOR DISPATCH:—There seems to be some misundertanding existing among a few of our citizens as to the state of affairs between the city and the Brainerd Light Co., and as I understand it, our representative does not want to comply with certain requests of the city council until the people are instructed as to how matters stand and he finds what their desire is. As a taxpayer I am interested in seeing the matter arranged in such manner as will keep our taxes at the lowest possible amount, and suppose that every taxpayer, large or small, is of the same mind.

At the last city election a number of alderman were elected who were know to be "anti-Kindred." Their first act almost was to repudiate, legally or illegally, the electric light contract between the city and the Electric Light Co., which it was thought was very one-sided. They, thus acting, as they claim upon the direct advice of their constituents, made the following contract with the Electric Light Co., to-wit: The city purchased the company's franchise and plant and in payment therefor agreed to assume $40,000 of bonds therefor issued by the Light Co., to secure payment of which the plant and franchise was mortgaged. And pay $15,000 per year to the M. W. P. & B. Co. for power.

In consideration whereof, the Light Co. turned over to the city the arc light plant and certain material, and the M. W. P. & B. Co. gave the city ground for power house and furnish 500 horse power for twenty years.

In figuring on the profit or loss to the city under the above contract, we must allow that it would cost the city from $2,500 to $3,500 per year as the plant increased, to run their plant by steam, besides a heavy investment for boilers and engine. And that the mill lot was worth something-

But whether the contracts be profitable or otherwise, it was made in good faith and the city has gone and expended about $18,000 in buying other material and putting in a water wheel and power house on the land above mentioned.

When interest became due on the bonds above mentioned it was defaulted, and a like default was made on all other bouds issued by the city.

Now the questien is, shall the contract with the Light Co., be carried out without law suits and city bonds be issued to pay the $18,000 indebtedness above mentioned, or shall we drop the contract altogether, which means a loss of a large part of the money invested. It seems to me to be out of the question that we should abandon our lighting after spending so much on it, and that any man who advocates such a thing, is alowing his personal prejudices to run away with his reason and his regard for the city's welfare. If bonds be not issued to pay the $18,000, it must be levied as taxes next year which is not a pleasant thought as our tax this year is thirty-four mills, due, not to the extravagance of the city, but to the boad of education and county. The levy is only $6,000 for the city and it used to be $10,000 years ago. If taxes be high people with money will not invest in Brainerd either in lots or personal property.

In conclusion it seems to me that in view of the excellent light we have, the small cost of running hereafter, the fact that the railroad company is making preparations to use it, and the further fact, which may not be generally known, that the railroad company has been offered all the land and power and almost everything else they want to remove their plant to Little Fall, from which place it is only a question of a short time when a cut-off to Wadena will be built; that it is necessary that citizens of Brainerd and especially men who have their all invested here should unite in action for the welfare and prosperity of the city, not quarrelling over something which has already been done and which, in the opinion of the city attorney and other outside attorneys binds the city irrevocably, besides injuring the city's credit. The coming summer will decide Brainerd's future so far as many of us are concerned.

LEON E. LUM.

A Strong Plea for the Poor Man.

The Pioneer Press of last Saturday contains the following complimentary notice of Crow Wing county's able representative.

Judge W. A. Fleming of Crow Wing county is one of the most argumentative as well as the most positive members of the house. He has opinions on almost all subjects, and does not hesitate to express them. His independence was shown on Wednesday when he voted twice alone for Moses E. Clapp for United States Senator, and it bids fair to be shown in many other instances before the winter is over. He took a positive stand on the bill increasing the jurer's fee in justice courts, and made a strong plea for the poor man who is compelled to go to law. In the course of his remarks he was called upon to enter the first "solemn prtest" that has appeared so far in the session.

Wants More Like Them.

The St. Paul Globe in speaking of the representatives from the old reliable fifth district, has the following to offer:

In their friendships, these Fifth district politicans are totally different from the people of any other part of the state. The wind of the north, the odor of the pine, the comparatave wildness of their territory, and the freedom of its social life yet from false conventionalities, give these men a frankness of manner, a bon homie a regard for each other's good will, that is most attractive. Graves, Comstock, Fleming, Dunn, Flynn, Lee, Searle are all types of the broad-gauged Fifth district statesmen. The state would not suffer by having more like them.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Morrison. } ss.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
Nehemiah P. Clarke, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Gorst and Allison Ainsworth, Defendants. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the said court at his office at Brainerd, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Little Falls, in the county of Morrison, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you and each of you for the sum of forty-seven and 68-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 12th day of July, 1886, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

Dated January 21st, A. D. 1889.

C. A. LINDBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Little Falls, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators,
But None Our Equals.

Our Bargains Are Great.
So is Our business.

Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at

1-4 OFF

FOR CASH ONLY, We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.

LEOPOLD BROS.

NEW FALL
UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen

All Wool Shirts and Drawers

At 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware, Jewelry

Watches and Clocks.

For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank,

THE
FAMOUS HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT.

J. S. BAKER, Prop. Cor. 6th and Laurel.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

We pride ourselves on being the most accommodating house in the city.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 10. BRAINERD MINNESOTA FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 1, 1889 INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT!

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County.

GENTLEMEN.

I herewith submit a Statement of Receipts, Disbursemets, Assets, Liabilities and balances during Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Tabular Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances for Fiscal Year ending December 31st, A. D. 1888.

	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1887	Collections during Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1888	Total Foregoing Items	Disbursements as per vouchers cancelled during said Fiscal Year	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1888
STATE FUNDS.					
State Funds	....	$2945 37	$2945 37	$2945 37	....
State School Funds	33 46	644 64	678 10	642 45	35 65
State Text Books	66 82	11 16	77 98	77 98	....
Total	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
COUNTY FUNDS.					
County Revenue	$5048 38	$12837 41	$17885 79	$18406 99	*$521 20
Poor Fund	293 40	4504 96	4798 36	4861 41	*63 05
Road and Bridge Fund	170 52	1616 87	1787 39	1976 87	*189 48
Bond Interest Fund	1569 03	7582 35	9151 38	9151 38	....
Sinking Fund	1265 42	1689 76	2955 18	2004 55	950 63
Surplus Fund	93 66	....	93 66	....	93 66
Building Fund	....	1383 24	1383 24	934 60	448 64
Redemption Fund	57 46	2 48	59 94	19 82	40 12
Total	$8497 87	$29617 07	$38114 94	$37355 62	*773 73 $1533 05
CITY AND TOWN FUNDS.					
City of Brainerd	.... ..	$1168 87	$1168 87	$1029 56	$139 31
City of Brainerd, Sidewalk Tax	.... ..	485 30	485 30	370 06	115 24
Town of Mooersville	.... ..	17 28	17 28	17 28	.... ..
Town of Crow Wing	.... ..	125 71	125 71	125 71	.... ..
Town of Oak Lawn	.... ..	91 98	91 98	91 76	22
Town of Deerwood	.... ..	73 62	73 62	73 60	02
Total	.... ..	$1962 76	$1962 76	$1707 97	$254 79
SCHOOL FUNDS.					
General School	$736 00	$7727 95	$8463 95	$8464 85	*$ 90
Brainerd School District, Teaching	.... ..	13319 69	13319 69	13319 69	.... ..
Brainerd School District Building	.... ..	4853 24	4853 24	4853 24	.... ..
School District No. 1	.... ..	294 30	294 30	294 30	.... ..
do No. 2	.... ..	219 26	219 26	219 26	.... ..
do No. 3	.... ..	183 50	183 50	183 50	.... ..
do No. 4	.... ..	448 24	448 24	448 24	.... ..
do No. 5	.... ..	134 29	134 29	134 29	.... ..
do No. 6	.... ..	315 11	315 11	315 11	.... ..
do No. 7	.... ..	272 62	272 62	272 62	.... ..
do No. 8	.... ..	289 85	289 85	289 85	.... ..
do No. 9	.... ..	384 57	384 57	384 57	.... ..
do No. 10	.... ..	184 84	184 84	184 84	.... ..
do No. 11	.... ..	112 04	112 04	112 04	.... ..
do No. 12	11 23	7 31	18 54	1 65	16 89
do No. 13	4 71	84 56	89 27	89 27	.... ..
do No. 14	.... ..	214 78	214 78	214 78	.... ..
do No. 15	.... ..	192 43	192 43	192 43	.... ..
do No. 16	.... ..	125 01	125 01	125 01	.... ..
do No. 17	14 69	40 49	55 18	2 89	52 29
do No. 18	14 19	126 88	141 07	141 07	.... ..
do No. 19	.... ..	46 99	46 99	46 99	.... ..
do No. 20	.... ..	41 27	41 27	41 27	.... ..
do No. 21	.... ..	20	20	04	16
Total	$780 82 29	$61942 30	$40024 30	$30831 80	*90 $69 34
Tax Collections account	261990 41	93046 44	55036 41	41808 52	2741 84
RECAPITULATION.					
State Funds	$100 28	$3601 17	$3701 45	$3665 80	$35 65
County Funds	8497 87	29617 07	38114 94	37355 62	*773 73 1533 05
City and Town Funds	.... ..	1962 76	1962 76	1707 97	254 79
School Funds	780 82	29619 42	30400 24	30331 80	*90 69 34
Tax Collections account	2619 90	41930 46	44550 36	41808 52	2741 84
Total	$11998 87	$106730 88	$118729 75	$114869 71	*774 63 $4634 67

*Overdrawn.

RECEIPTS INTO COUNTY TREASURY,

To the Credit of County Revenue Fund.

Interest on Bank Deposits... $682 69
Jury fees collected, March term... 15 00
Jury fees collected, September term... 18 00
Amount collected from Aitkin county as their proportion of court expenses... 776 62
Bond of M. L. Young forfeited... 250 00
Tax collections from Crow Wing and Cass counties 11325 10 — $12837 41
County Redemption Fund... 2 48
Building Fund... 1383 24
Sinking Fund... 1689 76
Bond Interest Fund... 7582 35
Road and Bridge Fund... 1616 87
Poor Fund... 4504 96
Total... $29617 07

POOR FUND.

Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... $12 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
K. S. Paine, meat furnished pauper... 1 48
Losey & Dean, coffin and burial of pauper... 16 10
Mrs. Christina Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician... 20 83
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson... 16 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs. N. Christinson, amount allowed for her support... 5 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician... 20 83
Keene & Nevers, groceries furnished Mrs. Whalen... 4 60
Mrs. J. G. Small, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Ed. Mattoon, taking pauper out of county... 17 95
L. P. White, house rent for pauper 5 months... 20 00
W. A. Smith & Co. goods furnished paupers... 20 68
Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support... 15 00
John Chisholm, amount allowed for board and care of Mrs. Thompson... 16 00
Mrs. C. Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Dr. J. L. Camp, services as county physician... 14 50
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Wm. Cole, boarding Chas. Kerth's children... 24 27
Mrs. J. G. Smill, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Mrs. N. Christianson, allowed for temporary relief... 5 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs. Thompson... 16 00
Losey & Dean, burial and coffins for Caroline Johnson and John Winer... 30 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs. A. Legacy, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs. W. E. Monroe, amount allowed for her support 2 months... 30 00
Max Shapiro, Meat and fuel furnished Mrs Whalen... 10 38
A E Veon, money advanced for digging graves for paupers... 9 00
Society of Mercy, Vasa, board and care of 3 pauper children... 117 00
J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe... 27 50
Mrs E R French, board and care of Mrs Elwood... 24 00
Dr. J L Camp, services as county physician... 14 50
Jas S Gardner, purchase of ticket for pauper... 6 90
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson... 16 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
C E Cole, groceries furnished Mrs Legacy... 7 20
C E Cole, groceries furnished E Brandt... 5 00
Keene & Nevers, goods furnished Mrs Whalen... 6 62
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temorary relief... 10 00
M Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
John Hughes, board and care of Thos Eddy and John Bowers... 27 00
Losey & Dean, coffin for P. O. Peterson, pauper... 15 00
A C Rogers, admission of J Abear to institute for defectives... 30 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support... 15 00
M Hagberg, groceries furnished C S Winor... 10 46
Mrs John Peterson, board and care of Clara Chenopska... 17 50
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
John Bubar, board and care of Nick Withan... 101 50
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician... 16 25
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson... 16 00
John Chisholm, board and care of D O'Connor... 16 00
A P Farrar, hack hire for pauper... 1 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Moses Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larson... 4 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for support of R Larsen... 4 00
Leopold Gallar, amount allowed for relief of Mary Bonsick... 16 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support... 15 00
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson... 4 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician... 16 25
Dr L M Roberts, services as county physician... 16 25
H J Spencer & Co., groceries for poor farm... 65 84
I Bergstrom, amount allowed for relief of R Larson... 4 00
M Hagberg, groceries for poor farm... 67 40
M Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs J G Small, amount allowed for temporary relief... 10 00
Geo Keiser, taking care of Jas Twine... 12 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson... 16 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Thos Eddy... 14 00
John Chisholm, board and care of John O'Connell... 16 00
John Hughes, board and of Thos Eddy... 45 72
S W Gray, harrow for poor farm... 8 50
Mary Finley, purchase of ticket to St Cloud... 2 00
Leopold Gallar, board and care of Mary Bonsick... 3 00
Jas Carney, purchase of ticket to Minneapolis... 5 00
W P Spalding, purchase of poor farm... 3000 00
Mrs W E Monroe, amount allowed for her support... 15 00
L P White, house rent for pauper 6 months... 22 00
Louis Wood, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
Mrs C Olson, amount allowed for her support... 10 00
P G Keiley, board and care of Jas Carney... 27 00
John Milem, salary as overseer poor farm and purchase of 2 cows... 190 00
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson and Thos Eddy... 17 80
Jas S Gardner, viewing poor farm 3 days... 9 00
J M Martin, viewing poor farm 1 day... 3 00
Dr L M Roberts, service as county physician... 16 25
Henry Spalding, hay for poor farm... 40 00
M Dube, amount allowed for his support... 12 00
J T Sanborn, board and care of Chas Norboe... 8 00
P G Fogelstrom, viewing poor farm 1 day... 3 00
A P Farrar, viewing poor farm 3 days... 9 00
Harry Patterson, viewing poor farm 1 day... 3 00
A P Farrar, money advanced fare of Chas Spom... 7 35
Total... $4861 41

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

D H Hughey, repairing bridges Brainerd and Mille Lacs road... $ 25 38
Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge... 371 37
Peter Keiling, work on Oak Lawn and Bay Lake road... 33 00
C P Gelow, chairman surveying county roads... 10 00
Geo Helland, repairing Brainerd and Morrison county road... 1 15
J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Daggett Brook road... 10 00
R K Whiteley, amount expended getting right of way surveying county roads... 3 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
J P Dennis, chairman surveying county roads... 20 00
M Remmuels, chairman surveying county roads... 8 00
Peter Duchen, wages as road overseer... 10 50
P G Fogelstrom, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 5 50
R K Whiteley, surveying McNight road... 10 00
J S Gardner, overseeing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 31 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
A P Farrar, viewing county roads... 14 00
R K Whiteley, surveying county roads... 66 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
S H Relf, surveying changed part of Bay Lake and Oak Lawn road... 118 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
Chas Cross, salary as custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
C Obargo, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 6 75
Henry Holm, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 5 25
John Westlund repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 6 75
August Anderson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 6 75
Fred Bucklund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 5 25
H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road... 192 90
H Patterson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Deerwood road at Pegg's Place... 150 00
P G Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 15 00
Andrew Fogelstrom, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 24 00
Henry Holm, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 12 00
A Anderson, appropriation to repair Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 15 00
P E Gelow, amount appropriated to repair Brainerd and Daggett Brook road... 150 00
Henry Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 15 00
C C Moberg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 24 00
S H Relf, surveying road around poor farm... 68 50
Jas S Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 6 00
John Wartlund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 24 00
J M Martin, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 5 00
F Bucklund, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 12 75
A P Farrar, viewing out let at Rice Lake... 3 00
Harry Patterson, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 3 00
C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge... 15 00
A Peterson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 25 50
Joe Blomberg repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 7 50
Herman Johnson, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 9 00
Gust Zoker, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 6 00
Ole Neeme, repairing Brainerd and Grave Lake road... 21 00
Harry Patterson, superintending work Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 15 00
N Newgard, road overseer... 9 00
E G Fogelstrom, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 3 75
Felix Graham, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 30 00
Ed Mahan, repairing Mississippi bridge... 269 82
C Oborg, repairing Brainerd and Oak Lawn road... 3 00
Total... $1976 87

BOND INTEREST FUND.

C L Spaulding, interest on orders 4045 and 4050... $ 32
A F Ferris, interest on order 4014... 1 61
John Hughes, interest on order 4135... 30
Peter Keiling, interest on order 4101... 1 56
Interest on bridge bonds $40000 issue... 280 00
Interest on bridge bonds $50000 issue... 3000 00
Interest on court house bonds $30000 new issue... 2100 00
Interest on court house bonds $15000 old issue... 1200 00
Interest on old county bonds $5000... 600 00
Amount loaned general county fund... 1968 59
Total... $9151 38

SINKING FUND.

Old county bonds redeemed... $ 2000 00
Refunding orders No. 1, 2 and 4 on same... 4 55
Total... $2004 55

REDEMPTION FUND.

Elizabeth M Sissen, redemption order No. 46... $16 82

BUILDING FUND.

Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds... $ 2 00
John Milem, work on court house grounds... 19 50
Wm Morgan, work on court house grounds... 12 19
Frank Congdon, hauling black dirt court house grounds... 55 60
George Moore, work on court house grounds... 3 75
A S McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants court house grounds... 107 70
Chas Peterson, putting in stone foundation under jail... 28 00
Dan'l Hand, levelling court house grounds... 2 56
A G Phelps, work around court house grounds... 9 00
Dan'l Hand, work around court house grounds... 12 22
J L Smith, black dirt for court house grounds... 21 49
F B Congdon, hauling dirt for court house grounds... 71 75
Wm McFarland, repairing court house wall... 35 80
F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall... 14 20
F A B King & Co., lime and cement to repair court house wall... 21 05
M McLaren, work around court house... 15 00
W C Crum, tr[illegible] around court house... 125 00
A Lessard, black dirt court house grounds... 9 00
Chas Peterson, repairing court house wall... 73 50
Amount reimbursed general county fund... 295 34
Total... $934 60

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT COURT.

CLERK OF COURT AND DEPUTIES.

S F Alderman, clerk of court March term... 15 00
J E Wilson, deputy of court March term... 15 00
S F Alderman, clerk of court September term... 21 00
C E Chipperfield, deputy of court September term... 21 00
Total... $72 00

SHERIFF'S AND DEPUTIES.

J D Barstow, deputy sheriff March term... 5 50
R H Paine, deputy sheriff March term... 12 70
H Spalding, sheriff September term... 15 00
Geo H Stratton, deputy sheriff September term... 15 00
B Wilson, deputy sheriff September term... 10 00
W H Mantor, deputy sheriff September term... 21 00
D D Smith, deputy sheriff September term... 17 50
Total... $97 00

REPORTERS.

Geo C Williamson, March term... $ 55 00
Geo C Williamson, September term... 80 00
Total... $135 00

DRAWING JURORS.

E N Donaldson... $ 3 00
Dan'l Holmes... 3 00
Total... $6 00

ACTING COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Leon E Lum... $20 00

WITNESSES.

John Olson... $ 10 60
Jas Whitford... 3 64
Joseph Baker... 50 00
J T Kelley... 6 08
Chas Purdy... 18 08
Wm McCorrister... 2 12
F F Lotta... 5 08
Hugh McDonald... 2 12
R E Dressler... 2 12
John Bubar... 2 12
W D Murphy... 2 12
Ed Caffrey... 2 12
Total... $106 20

CLERK OF COURT FEES.

S F Alderman, entering tax judgments... $ 275 70
S F Alderman, entering personal tax citations... 84 75
S F Alderman, returning personal tax citations... 51 95
S F Alderman, fees September term of court... 156 60
Total... $569 00

SHERIFF'S FEES.

M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... $ 44 38
M McLaren, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... 32 88
H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... 258 75
H Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... 299 75
D D Smith, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subpoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... 40 15
F L Matteson, fees and mileage arresting prisoners, serving subphoenas, summoning witnesses, etc... 12 50
Total... $688 33

GRAND JURORS.

F M Cable... $ 4 20
Wm Dresskell... 4 20
F O Sibley... 4 20
E J Brownson... 6 20
J M Martin... 8 40
Adam Brown... 6 20
J W Koop... 5 20
P Schwindeman... 6 20
Geo A Keene... 6 20
H Patterson... 9 40
G S Canfield... 6 20
Walter Davis... 6 20
H S Totton... 6 20
J A Rowell... 6 20
I Seymour... 6 20
Sam'l Walker... 6 20
T McMasters... 6 20
J T Sanborn... 6 20
H J Spencer... 6 20
H F Phelps... 6 20
S W Searles... 6 20
W S Martin... 6 20
Total... $135 80

PETIT JURORS.

John Miller... $ 12 00
David Clarke... 2 20
C B Willard... 8 00
Thos Kennedy... 10 00
H A Boadecker... 8 00
Jas Gardner... 10 20
George Lisler... 2 20
Robt Stratton... 10 20
Jas Hawkins... 10 20
J K Pearce... 10 20
Sam'l English... 10 20
J W Koop... 2 20
Victor Custofson... 10 20
Chas Peterson... 10 20
Wm Gurgen... 10 20
Peter Walters... 10 20
Chas Otto... 10 20
C E Horn... 2 20
Chas Peabody... 10 20
Peter Behlmer... 13 40
J W Slipp... 10 20
F D Stanley... 10 20
Sidney Harmon... 4 00
N H Ingersoll... 4 00
Peter Larson... 10 20
John A Cochran... 10 20
John Barstow... 10 00
Albert Anderson... 10 20
John Farrow... 10 20
Jos Westfall... 2 20
O T Wright... 10 20
John Dennis... 10 20
J S Robinson... 1 00
John Bouck... 4 00
John Chamberlain... 2 20
J D Bowers... 14 20
W L Fratcher... 14 20
Geo E Frey... 14 20
Peter Walters... 14 20
Thos Kennedy... 14 20
D A C Stoops... 14 20
W S Brockway... 14 20
L N Lowe... 14 60
Ed Breheney... 14 20
Martin Ovig... 14 20
John Anderson... 14 20
John A Dennis... 14 20
Mike Donahue... 14 20
Andrew Bennett... 14 20
D M Gunn... 14 20
A F Daggett... 12 20
M H McCabe... 4 00
Boyd Wilson... 2 00
M T Kennedy... 8 00

No. 4.

R H Capistrant... 17 00
A L Hoffman... 12 20
Chas Cross... 14 20
B Rosenberg... 12 20
M H McCabe... 2 00
Henry Drapeau... 6 00
T M Riley... 2 00
J G Small... 6 00
Total... $592 60

EXPENSES MUNICIPAL COURT.

CONSTABLES.

C Cross... $4 50
R H Paine... 16 85
Jas Whitford... 4 64
Jas Whitford... 16 00
L G Rose... 6 90
W M Swan... 17 32
Total... $66 21

FEES MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

J B Douglas, fees from Aug. 1886, to February, 1887... $221 80
Fees paid municipal court in state cases... $104 46

WITNESSES.

W J Davenport... $1 24
O G Allen... 2 20
Julius Karklan... 2 20
Gustof Menz... 2 20
John Shaller... 2 44
W F Bagar... 2 44
J W Blake... 2 12
Ed Crust... 70
Eddy Karth... 2 20
Julia Karth... 2 20
James Hawkins... 1 20
Chas Day... 1 96
Frank Tilly... 1 96
Wm Stone... 1 12
L M Roberts... 1 12
Carl Rash... 2 80
D Campbell... 3 68
G A McDonald... 3 68
W Baker... 3 68
S S Glidden... 2 96
J J Morrison... 4 88
Geo Ramsey... 2 04
Jos Dade... 4 68
Leonard Dade... 3 44
J E Parrault... 3 40
Peter Parrault... 3 40
Edward Parrault... 3 40
E J Finney... 1 48
C O Finney... 1 48
Peter Whipple... 2 96
L Gallar... 2 96
P G Fogelstrom... 1 12
Ole Wesheim... 2 20
A Peterson... 2 20
John Edell... 1 12
C O Beck... 1 12
Wm McCorrister... 1 12
B Campbell... 1 96
Chas Purdy... 17 32
J C Jameson... 1 12
E J Edwards and 4 others... 5 60
Wm Watson... 1 12
Wm Watson... 1 12
Peter Mullen... 1 12
G A McDonald and 2 others... 3 36
John Hawkins and 2 others... 3 36
Wm Stearns... 1 12
G W Stratton... 50
Frank Hathaway and 1 other... 3 92
Hans Olson and 1 other... 4 28
Clarence Thompson... 3 64
John Clark and 2 others... 2 00
Al Anderson... 1 12
Total... $139 96

PROBATE COURT.

Dr J C Rosser, fees in case of insanity of John Olson... $3 30
Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of insanity of Autina Gardner... 3 30
Henry Spalding, fees in case of Thos Hefferon... 61 50
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Thos Hefferon... 3 30
Dr A F Groves, fees in case of Thos Hefferon... 3 30
Henry Spalding, fees in case of Henry Evers... 69 50
Dr Walter Courtney, fees in case of Nika Karpola and Henry Evers... 6 60
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Nika Karpola... 3 30
Dr J L Camp, fees in case of Henry Evers... 3 30
Total... $157 40

ELECTION EXPENSES.

F E Warren, Clerk of Election, Mille Lacs... $ 2 00

CANVASSING BOARD.

R B Coffin... $19 30
J S Gardner... 16 10
E N Donaldson... 16 90
Louis Tache... 15 90
Total... $68 20

BOARD AND CARE OF PRISONERS AND JAILOR'S FEES.

M McLaren, boarding prisoners and jailor's fees... $77 60
R H Paine, jailor's fees... 32 25
M McLaren, jailor's fees and board of prisoners... 57 50
R H Paine, jailor's fees... 40 00
M McLaren, boarding prisoners... 32 55
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 17 80
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 33 00
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 92 05
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 55 55
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 80 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 48 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 81 98
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 33 50
H Spalding, jailor's fees... 40 00
H Spalding, boarding prisoners... 62 27
Total... $1024 33

PRINTING.

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 4 50
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 15 50
A. Dewey, printing citation blanks... 10 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 50 60
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 9 50
Brainerd Dispatch, publishing tax list... 297 15
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and advertising liquor license... 20 35
Brainerd Dispatch, printing financial statement... 255 20
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 25 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 18 35
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and board of equalization... 19 50
Brainerd Dispatch printing commissioners' proceedings... 37 25
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and court calendar... 23 62
Brainerd Tribune, advertising bids for poor house... 1 90
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings... 9 00
Total... $797 33

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery... $194 45
J H Koop, stationery... 1 20
H J Spencer & Co., stationery... 2 85
Brainerd Tribune, stationery... 3 50
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery... 27 33
Keene & Nevers, stationery... 2 73
Brainerd Tribune, stationery... 4 11
Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery... 151 82
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery... 95 52
Geo. D Barnard & Co., books and stationery... 243 05
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery... 19 10
Geo D Barnard & Co., books and stationery... 72 00
Brainerd Tribune, stationery... 3 25
Total... $820 91

FUEL, LIGHTS AND REPAIRS.

T McMaster, oil furnished county jail... $ 5 60
I U White, repairing county jail... 12 50
A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail... 2 75
Ed Mahan, repairing court house doors... 13 25
L P White, repairing side wall near county jail... 14 38
A S McIntire, repairing water pipes court house... 4 00
T McMaster, oil furnished court house and jail... 4 15
M Hagberg, oil furnished court house and jail... 2 85
A S McIntire, repairing pipes county jail... 12 45
T McMaster, oil furnished county jail... 2 05
F A B King & Co., coal furnished court house... 10 25
Ed Hazen, slab wood furnished court house... 5 25
I U White, putting up screens county jail... 22 00
F A B King & Co., coal for court house... 211 25
Total... $322 73

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

R H Morford, report of births and deaths Deerwood... $ 2 50
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 3 25
A M Bratt, report births and deaths Mooersville... 10 25
W H Bradford, report births and deaths Oak Lawn... 1 25
A Mahlum, report births and deaths Brainerd... 59 00
Daniel Holmes, births and deaths Crow Wing... 2 00
S F Alderman, report births and deaths... 29 00
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending April 1, 1888... 50 00
Henry Rasicot, serving citation papers... 1 70
Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house... 6 65
W A Bryant, patent fuel saver... 4 50
Louis Tache, postage and expressage... 4 18
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending June 30, 1888... 50 00
I U White, blank case judge probate... 25 50
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 40
Louis Tache, member of auditing board... 3 00
S F Alderman, member of auditing board... 3 00
J S Gardner, member of auditing board... 3 00
M McFadden, list of taxable mortgages... 31 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 4 29
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Oct. 1, 1888... 50 00
F B Thompson, assessing Cass county... 1200 00
D Archibald, assessing Crow Wing county... 140 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 2 30
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 4 32
Walter Courtney, fees as health officer... 27 50
R F Walters, shoes for prisoners... 5 25
Walter Courtney, report of births and deaths Brainerd... 26 00
G A Shaeffer, report of births and deaths Mooersville... 4 50
D M Clark & Co., goods for court house... 26 35
Brainerd Water Co., water rent quarter ending Jan. 1, 1889... 50 00
P Walters, ice for court house... 10 00
Smith & Campbell, blankets county jail... 8 40
Louis Tache, member auditing board... 3 00
S F Alderman, member auditing board... 3 00
Jas S Gardner, member auditing board... 3 00
Louis Tache, expressage and postage... 2 10
Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house and county jail... 34 15
Amount loaned to poor fund... 3000 00
Total... $4895 24

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage, commissioner 2nd district... $ 53 20
A P Farrar, per diem and mileage, commissioner 4th district... 53 20
P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage, commissioner 3rd district... 46 80
J M Martin, per diem and mileage, commissioner 1st district... 64 80
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage, commissioner 5th district... 102 40
Total... $320 40

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

A P Farrar, per diem and mileage... $ 21 40
Jas S Gardner, per diem and mileage... 21 40
P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage... 21 40
J M Martin, per diem and mileage... 25 80
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage... 27 80
Total... $117 80

SALARIES.

Louis Tache, auditor of Crow Wing county... $1200 00
Louis Tache, auditor of Cass county... 1200 00
A Mahlum, deputy auditor... 310 40
B Wilson, " " ... 124 16
H S Totton " " ... 310 40
Ed Mahan, county treasurer Crow Wing county... 1213 82
Ed Mahan, county treasurer Cass county... 543 52
W P Spalding, judge of probate... 550 00
W A Fleming, superintendent of schools... 361 25
Geo W Holland, county attorney... 800 00
J L Camp, coroner... 21 10
F L Matteson, deputy coroner... 16 65
R P Nelson, janitor... 275 00
Total... $6926 30

ASSETS.

Court house and jail, including permanent fixtures... $57422 45
Office furniture, including safes... 1090 00
Old county jail... 1000 00
Court house and jail lots... 3600 00
Taxes due and unpaid on tax lists of 1887 and prior years for Crow Wing and Cass counties... 31842 16
Cash on hand January 1st, 1889, to the credit of county funds... 1533 05
Liabilities over assets... 5512 34
Total... $102000 00

LIABILITIES.

Old county bonds, 12 per cent... 3000 00
Court house bonds 8 per cent... 45000 00
Bridge bonds 7 per cent... 4000 00
Bridge bonds 6 per cent... 50000 00
Total... $102000 00

Attest,
LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Communication.

EDITOR DISPATCH:—There seems to be some misundertanding existing among a few of our citizens as to the state of affairs between the city and the Brainerd Light Co., and as I understand it, our representative does not want to comply with certain requests of the city council until the people are instructed as to how matters stand and he finds what their desire is. As a taxpayer I am interested in seeing the matter arranged in such manner as will keep our taxes at the lowest possible amount, and suppose that every taxpayer, large or small, is of the same mind.

At the last city election a number of alderman were elected who were know to be "anti-Kindred." Their first act almost was to repudiate, legally or illegally, the electric light contract between the city and the Electric Light Co., which it was thought was very one-sided. They, thus acting, as they claim upon the direct advice of their constituents, made the following contract with the Electric Light Co., to-wit: The city purchased the company's franchise and plant and in payment therefor agreed to assume $40,000 of bonds therefor issued by the Light Co., to secure payment of which the plant and franchise was mortgaged. And pay $15,000 per year to the M. W. P. & B. Co. for power.

In consideration whereof, the Light Co. turned over to the city the arc light plant and certain material, and the M. W. P. & B. Co. gave the city ground for power house and furnish 500 horse power for twenty years.

In figuring on the profit or loss to the city under the above contract, we must allow that it would cost the city from $2,500 to $3,500 per year as the plant increased, to run their plant by steam, besides a heavy investment for boilers and engine. And that the mill lot was worth something-

But whether the contracts be profitable or otherwise, it was made in good faith and the city has gone and expended about $18,000 in buying other material and putting in a water wheel and power house on the land above mentioned.

When interest became due on the bonds above mentioned it was defaulted, and a like default was made on all other bouds issued by the city.

Now the questien is, shall the contract with the Light Co., be carried out without law suits and city bonds be issued to pay the $18,000 indebtedness above mentioned, or shall we drop the contract altogether, which means a loss of a large part of the money invested. It seems to me to be out of the question that we should abandon our lighting after spending so much on it, and that any man who advocates such a thing, is alowing his personal prejudices to run away with his reason and his regard for the city's welfare. If bonds be not issued to pay the $18,000, it must be levied as taxes next year which is not a pleasant thought as our tax this year is thirty-four mills, due, not to the extravagance of the city, but to the boad of education and county. The levy is only $6,000 for the city and it used to be $10,000 years ago. If taxes be high people with money will not invest in Brainerd either in lots or personal property.

In conclusion it seems to me that in view of the excellent light we have, the small cost of running hereafter, the fact that the railroad company is making preparations to use it, and the further fact, which may not be generally known, that the railroad company has been offered all the land and power and almost everything else they want to remove their plant to Little Fall, from which place it is only a question of a short time when a cut-off to Wadena will be built; that it is necessary that citizens of Brainerd and especially men who have their all invested here should unite in action for the welfare and prosperity of the city, not quarrelling over something which has already been done and which, in the opinion of the city attorney and other outside attorneys binds the city irrevocably, besides injuring the city's credit. The coming summer will decide Brainerd's future so far as many of us are concerned.

LEON E. LUM.

A Strong Plea for the Poor Man.

The Pioneer Press of last Saturday contains the following complimentary notice of Crow Wing county's able representative.

Judge W. A. Fleming of Crow Wing county is one of the most argumentative as well as the most positive members of the house. He has opinions on almost all subjects, and does not hesitate to express them. His independence was shown on Wednesday when he voted twice alone for Moses E. Clapp for United States Senator, and it bids fair to be shown in many other instances before the winter is over. He took a positive stand on the bill increasing the jurer's fee in justice courts, and made a strong plea for the poor man who is compelled to go to law. In the course of his remarks he was called upon to enter the first "solemn prtest" that has appeared so far in the session.

Wants More Like Them.

The St. Paul Globe in speaking of the representatives from the old reliable fifth district, has the following to offer:

In their friendships, these Fifth district politicans are totally different from the people of any other part of the state. The wind of the north, the odor of the pine, the comparatave wildness of their territory, and the freedom of its social life yet from false conventionalities, give these men a frankness of manner, a bon homie a regard for each other's good will, that is most attractive. Graves, Comstock, Fleming, Dunn, Flynn, Lee, Searle are all types of the broad-gauged Fifth district statesmen. The state would not suffer by having more like them.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison. }

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Nehemiah P. Clarke, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Gorst and Allison Ainsworth, Defendants. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the said court at his office at Brainerd, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Little Falls, in the county of Morrison, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you and each of you for the sum of forty-seven and 68-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 12th day of July, 1886, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

Dated January 21st, A. D. 1889.

C. A. LINDBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Little Falls, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators, But None Our Equals.

Our Bargains Are Great. So is Our business.

Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at

1-4 OFF

FOR CASH ONLY, We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.

LEOPOLD BROS.

NEW FALL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen All Wool Shirts and Drawers At 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of Silverware, Jewelry Watches and Clocks.

For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

THE FAMOUS HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

J. S. BAKER, Prop. Cor. 6th and Laurel.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

We pride ourselves on being the most accommodating house in the city.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

The colored washer women of Atlanta, Ga., are Ku-Kluxing the Chinese laundrymen. This is carying Southern political methods into the domain of business.

Andrew Langenshadt of San Francisco drew a $5,000 prize in a lottery about one month ago. He immediately took to drink and recently he was found dead in his room.

Inventor Edison says that he intends to give up active work and make an extended tour of Europe, after which he will settle down in the country somewhere near New York.

A New Hampshire woman has set out to count the kernels of corn on 50,000 full sized cobs and at last report she had got through with 3,000 cobs and was not discouraged.

Jay Gould is quite worn out by his long vigils at the bedside of his wife, and his friends say that he will soon decide upon another tour of recuperation. It is probable he will go abroad.

A Middletown, Ct., stone mason has the contract for building 150 miniature dwelling-houses with freestone fronts for the Cromwell quarry. They are to be five feet high and sent to all the leading cities of America to advertise the works.

Mr. Gladstone has delighted the hearts or the opponents of compulsory vaccination in England by writting a letter to one of them, in which he repeats his formerly expressed opinion that "there are under the law as it stands both hardship and equality."

Bronson Alcott leaves behind him in manuscript one of the most voluminous diaries of modern times. It has been faithfully kept for the greater portion of his life, and fills fifty seven large bound volumnes, the last one daten 1881. In addition to these there are, also in mannscript six volumnes of autobiographical collections and seven of letters.

Sunday labor has been greatly increasing during the last few years. In the city of New York alone there are fully 100,000 men and women who work every Sunday at their trades or vocations. A religious organization there is trying to prevent the growth of this encroachment upon the day of rest, and it has already begun its work with the cigar-makers.

A monument is to be erected on the spot in the forest of Epineuse where stood the oak tree in which Gambetta and M. Spuller alighted from their balloon in their escape from Paris to Tours during the Franco-German war. The tree itself was recently cut down by the owner, who has no regard for relics.

A man who had been married for twenty years recently applied to a lawyer at Palatka, Fla., for divorce papers, but could not give his wife's name in full. He wrote to his father and mother, with whom they had lived for ten years, but they, too, were ignorant of her name. He wrote to her neighbors with like result. As the consequence he could not proceed in his suit for a divorce.

A citizen of West Springfield, Mass., was considerably surprised at receiving a letter, directed in a woman's hand, and containing a withered flower. His heart ceased throbbing when he read that the writer, who signed herself "A Christian Endeavor," was one of a party who stole some flowers from the grounds near his house, and wished to do her part in making restitution, and hoped her companions would do the same.

A man, old, weazened-faced and shaking with paralysis called at the Philadelphia Mint recently, and said that his name was. A. Squires, and on Monday June 11, 1855, he placed $2,201 in the care of the United States government. He had a time-worn receipt with him, which seems to establish his claim against the Mint, if he can prove that he is really "A. Squires." He was a forty-niner in California, and has been a gold miner in that state since 1855.

James Berry, England's famous hangman, is a man who believes that his position entitles him to social distinction. His visiting card is of pale mauve, highly glazed, fringed at the sides and tops with a delicate spray of maiden-hair fern in gold, and bearing the inscription in gilt Old English letter, "James Berry, Public Executioner, Bradford. Orders punctually executed." After an execution he often struts to a coffee room and insists upon drinking with the assembled guests. If they show a horror of his presence he becomes abusive.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not as yet been successfully produced, the opinion has been expressed by those engaged in the manufacture of glass on a large scale, that the time is not far distant when some method of casting such pipes satisfactorily and cheaply will be devised; and it is believed that made in similar form to the present cast-iron pipes, with some suitable mechanism for a joint, and of malleable glass, a water pipe would thus be formed to which there could be an objection. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost anywhere, it is thought not improbable that, in time, whenever a large quantity of pipe is required in any one locality, a furnace will be erected and the pipes be there made.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Frank Hunsinger, resident near Chippewa Falls, Wis., was killed at Rhinelander in a woods camp. A falling tree broke nearly all the bones in his body.

A terrible railway accident occurred near Plum creek bridge in Texas to the west-bound passenger train of the Southern Pacific. The freight train was partially derailed, the passenger train stopped, and was rendering assistance when it was crashed into by a heavy freight train which was following. A relief train with extra coaches and several physicians left San Antonia for the scene of the wreck, fifty miles distant. The railway officials refuse to give any further information.

The falling of the east wall of the burned opera house at Duluth crushed a two-story frame store adjoining, burying in the ruins Elmer E. Chamberlain, aged about twenty-seven years. He was junior partner in the stationery house of Albertson & Chamberlain, and had been in business here about six months. He had been warned not to go in the building, but a friend was anxious to get some legal blanks and the deceased went in quest of them. Just as the walls fell he uttered two piercing shrieks, which were the last sounds heard from the building. From the appearance of the body he evidently met death through suffocation.

Talk About People.

John M. Clayton, brother of Powell Clayton, contesting Breckenridge's seat, was assassinated at Plummerville, Ark.

Messrs. King, Goodykountz and Kleiner of Chamberlain Dakota, who are looking more especially after the Sioux reservation bill, are still hopeful of its passage as the grists ahead of it are ground. Similar bills are in both houses, except that the one in the lower house contains no submission clause. Action on this will be secured before the senate takes up its bill, and if passed in the house, there is hope that the senate will concede the submission point and let the house bill become a law.

The condition of Senator-elect W. D. Washburn is such as to cause the gravest apprehensions of his family and friends concerning his recovery from the illness which has prostrated him since the eventful evening of the caucus. His exertions during the campaign were too much for his constitution, and when the end came he was completely prostrated, and his nervous system was unable to sustain the tension to which it had been subjected. With a relaxation of the active work there was a complete collapse and the distinguished Mill City citizen has been confined to his bed ever since the result of the caucus was announced. Although it was generally known that Mr. Washburn was ill, the serious nature of his sickness has been carefully concealed from all save his intimate friends. One of the causes assigned for his illness is over indulgence in cigars, a habit to which he was unaccustomed, and it is well known that during the contest for the senatorship it was very rarely that Mr. Washburn was visible in the rotunda of the Merchants without a cigar in his mouth.

Petty Criminalities.

A coroner's jury at Kansas rendered a verdict declaring that J. W. Bodgood, the supposed victim of an assault on Grand avenue, came to his death by an accidental fall. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by some one who was jealous of his attentions to a disreputable woman, in front of whose house Bodgood was found lying unconscious.

Twenty tramps, after a begging and thieving tour of Eau Claire, Wis., appeared in the suburbs and took possession of a Wisconsin Central section house. They collected their booty, consisting of several bags of provisions and other plunder. A platoon of police raided them. They resisted and a lively battle followed. Shots were fired, and finally the whole gang were captured and jailed except one.

White Caps visited the residence of Patrick O'Neill, in Indianapolis. O'Neill was taken from the house, rolled in the snow, severly whipped and warned to discontinue the ill treatment of his family. O'Neill, who is a laborer in Kingan's packing house, is a heavy drinker, and frequently while intoxicated had beaten his wife and children, having been several times arrested and fined for that offense.

As James M. Williams was passing the Commercial hotel, at Auburn, Neb., Benjamin Skillman, who had been hiding in the shadow of the building, sprang out and shot him in the hip with a revolver. The two men then clinched and after a short struggle, Skillman fired again, striking Williams in the base of the brain and killing him instantly. Skillman escaped. Williams was charged with seducing Skillman's sister.

A Bohemian woman, too drunk to tell her name, clasping to her bosom a thinly clad little girl, aged about 3 years, was picked up by the police on Nutt court, Chicago. They were almost frozen to death. After a time the woman stated that she and her husband had been out drinking beer together, having the child with them, and on their way home she had fallen to the sidewalk too drunk to proceed further. She said her drunken husband had left her. The mother will recover, but the child may not survive the exposure. They will be kept at the station until the husband can be found.

Some time ago two men named Banks and Winters were arrested at Dubuque for burglary, but on trial were acquitted. They were not released, however, but were brought to Anumosa, and after a preliminary hearing were held to the district court on a charge of robbing Charles Weigel's jewelry store several weeks ago. Both are professional cracksmen and each has served three terms in the penitentiary. Banks made his escape once by getting a fellow convict to cover him up in a load of manure that he was hauling outside the prison yard. He was rearrested in New Jersey after a long search. Winters tried to escape several times, and once when a guard found him cutting a hole through the roof of the cell house he was shot in the leg, from the effects of which he still walks lame.

H. B. Roe, an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at Austin, has been missing for some time. He drew his pay one afternoon, and did not return home that night. His wife thought it strange, and early the next morning made anxious inquiries for him. The police were notified, but no trace of him could be found. The matter was kept quiet, hoping that he would return, his young wife not believing that he would desert her, but now she states that she knows that he has gone, and she is nearly crazed with grief. Various theories are given for his strange departure, one of which is that he has another wife living in the East, and that she was about to arrive upon the ground in a short time, and not caring to meet both at the same time Roe left for parts unknown.

Foreign Gleanings

The steamship British King, from Liverpool, has landed at Philadelphia an immense English locomotive for experimental use on the Pennsylvania road. It was built at the shops of the London & Northwestern railroad at Crewe, Eng., and is one of the double expansion type, after the style of marine engines. This sort of engine has never been used with a locomotive in this country. It is claimed that the big machine can run at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

Malieota, the Samoan potentate deposed by the Germans, bears a name which signifies a great deal to the Navigator islands. Malieota the Great lived a long time ago, and his memory is venerated by the Samoans. He led his people in many wars and finally conquered their ancient enemies, the Tongas. "Malieota" is a word which means to the Samoans what "Cæsar" did to the Romans. As every Roman emperor, whether Julius, Augustus, or Nero, was a Cæsar, to each head of the family founded by the conqueror Savea is called Malieota.

Other News Jottings.

Some Americans who represent a dredging company have gone to Paris to work for a contract on a section of the Panama ditch. They evidently have confidence that the scheme is to be pushed through.

Advices from Alaska say the winter there has so far been a discouraging one to the people of the territory owing to the severe storms. The heaviest snowstorm since 1875 occurred this winter, and owing to the depth of snow upon the ground traders and hunters have undergone a great delay in preparing for the coming hunting trips.

The news of the selection of Wm. Allison as secretary of the treasury gives unbounded satisfaction in Iowa. There is a general feeling of regret over the vacancy it makes in the Senate of the United States, and it is the general feeling that it will be a difficult task, indeed, to find a successor who combines the many excellent qualities which he possesses and which so well fit him to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States. The vacancy will probably be filled by appointment from the Governor.

Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, a member of the committee on Indian affairs, says "There is little hope for the passage of the Sioux bill, or any other bill, from our committee at this session. There are several appropriation bills in the way—Oklahoma will take time; the contested election case may consume the better part of the week; the Union Pacific funding bill may come up and raise a storm; a hundred other matters stand in the way, and the Indian committee will have small show for the Sioux bill, or any other measure." Knute Nelson, while declining to be interviewed, expressed practically the same views.

The seizure of Canadian railway cars at Detroit has been entirely eclipsed by the seizure of five miles of the track of the St. Croix & Penobscot railway, a road which runs from Calais, Me., up the St. Croix valley to Princeton, in the same state. At Baring the road crosses the St. Croix river into New Brunswick, and for five miles is undoubtedly within Canadian territory. The road has been built for some years, but the question of collecting duty on the materials originally used in construction has never been raised although they were wholly imported from the states. Recently, however, the line was entirely refitted with new ties, rails, fastenings and a telephone service. In bringing into Canada the materials used in refitting the line, no representations were made to the Canada customs department, and accordingly the five miles of track in New Brunswick have been seized by two officers from St. Stephens, acting under instructions from Inspector McLaren, of St. John. The value of the seizure is $3,000. Pending a settlement traffic will not be interrupted.

Indian Commissioner Oberly sent the following telegram to Indian Agent Gregory at the La Pointe agency, Wis., authorizing the resumpting of timber cutting at that agency. In accordance with instructions of the department I hereby authorize you to permit the resumption of cutting and hauling under contract made for the completion of contracts of the season of 1887-88, that were interrupted by the orders of this office, dated March 14, 1888, and also the resumption of cutting and hauling under all new contracts made for the present season. But you are instructed that such authorization is limited to the fulfillment of such contracts only as have been made in accordance with blank forms of contract heretofore furnished to you and with instructions heretofore given to you upon this subject, and that no cutting or hauling shall be done upon any allotments that have not been approved by the president.

Great Car-Drivers Strike in New York.

The long threatened surface road strike was inaugurated at New York on the 29th. The only cars running were those of the Third avenue and Bleecker street roads. The terms of the men are, in brief, $2.25 per day of 10 hours' work inside of 12 hours. A lively row occurred at Grand street. Tuesday morning, when a crowd of strikers tried to overturn a car. The Grand street crossing line was tied up when the last car came in. The company notified the police that it would try to run a car in a short time. The police reserves were ordered out and some of them placed about the company's stables and offices. Shortly before 6 o'clock a car was drawn from the barn down to the starting point in front of the ferry. A howling mob of strikers surrounded it the minute it came from the barn. A hollow square of stalwart police officers surrounded the car and the mob did nothing more than yell. A vast crowd of people from the neighboring tenements gathered at the scene. All of them were in sympathy with the strikers, and their presence and cries tended to increase the intense excitement that reigned in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. John Mahoney, a clerk in the office, drove the car. He is the same man who took out the first car during the last strike on this line. The car stood a little while before a start was made. It was surrounded by an ever-increasing throng that yelled itself hoarse. The police were strung along Grand street about one to a block. At last the car started, and the crowd began to make mischief. A truck was driven on the car tracks. A police officer tried to interfere, but was carried off his feet by the securing mob. This obstacle was removed and the car passed on. Halts were made on almost every block. Other trucks were placed on the car tracks, but were quickly removed. At Grand and Attorney streets another heavy furniture wagon barred the way and stopped the car. The crowd surrounded the car and unhitched the horses. They were given a sharp blow and started off, almost dragging the driver over the front of the car. Despite the police, however, the mob lifted the car bodily and slung it across the track. Police kept dashing up all the time and attacked the struggling strickers. A moment or two of this and the crowd became disordered, and began to scatter. The police had gained the day. The fight had been short but decisive. The trouble was not over yet, however. The police captured one of the ringleaders, and in court he was fined. The car by this time was righted and the horses hitched to it. It was drawn to the other and taken back to the stable.

While the strikers do not hesitate to attack and beat the new men employed by the roads, they disperse without offering serious resistance when police appear on the scene. Superintendent of Police Murray expresses the determination to give the protection of the laws to the companies and their workmen. In Brooklyn the situation is reversed. The police in that city offer no protection to the companies of their present employes. The sympathy is entirely with the strikers, and but little effort appears to be made to enforce the law. In consequence of this, the street railroad companies of that city have not made any effort to run cars.

What Boulangerism Means.

The Paris Temps does not attempt to ignore the importance of Gen. Boulanger's triumph, but at the same time it strenuously rejects the idea of the adoption of exceptional measures by the government, or of rebelling against the popular verdict. Gen Boulanger, it says, will not conspire against the republic, simply because he has no need to do so. The electors, it believes, voted chiefly—not against the republic, but against an incapable and impotent chamber of deputies.

The German newspapers of all shades of political opinion regard the success of Gen. Boulanger as an evil augury for the French republic.

The North German Gazette—It is the most important event of recent times in the domain of foreign politics. The regime of the parliamentary republic has suffered a severe reverse in its own capital. The defeat of the government will probably lead to all sorts of surprises.

The Post—A government that has received such a blow can no longer be regarded as a serious government. The centennary year of 1889 will not be behind its predecessor in importance.

The National Zeitung—The discontented elements combined to support Boulanger. If he should prove to be a serious pretender the fall of the republic is a certainty.

Tht Vossische Zeitung—It was not Boulanger alone that was victorious, but also his program to establish a dictatorship and emphasize the fact that he is the man for the League of Patriots—that his glorious sword is to rend the peace of Frankfort and win back Alsace-Loraine. The French mean once more to be a grand nation.

The Volks Zeitung recalls the warning of the Republique Francaise—"An Emperor if you wish for one"—and says Paris, responds, "Yes, we do wish for one."

The Volks Zeitung—The blinded people of Paris have with pessimist impatience opened the doors for the return of an imperialist reaction.

The London Telegraph's Paris correspondent informs his paper that in an interview Gen. Boulanger said: Instead of the government's treating the election as an ordinary accident affecting the life of parliament, they have made out that the future of the republic depends upon it. If they do not know what to do I will not help them. I do not wish to give color to their accusation that I am a disturber. I did not go to the chamber because I did not desire any demonstration. The government represents disorder, I impersonate order.

A Ghost Story by Telegraph.

There is a belief among a certain class of unenlightened people that the place where some person was killed will be haunted thereafter. In order to show the readers what the ghost almost always is in the many strange phenomena that are witnessed by so many people let this suffice: Recently in Benton town, Carver county, Minn., a strange apparition in the form of a man was seen hovering about and around the place where an old settler was found dead a short time ago. As the widow saw the light occasionally around her house and yard, she became alarmed. She, without further delay, told about this occurrence to her neighbors. In order to convince themselves of the fact, a few of the yeomen went to the spot one night, endeavoring to investigate what the so-called ghost consisted of; but on nearing the specter their courage gave way, and they fled home. Now, it became so credible that things concerning it were only whispered around among the deluded people; they feared the ghost too much to talk about it openly. Months passed by, and only until a week ago had anybody the courage to investigate when, all of a sudden, a bold-hearted young man heard of the reports that were in the air. He went there one evening and, as usual, the ghost appeared on a distant bridge. While coming over a distant hill his companions became terrified at the strange sight and hid behind trees; but, after coaxing and encouraging them a while, they proceeded with him to the ghost, and on arriving they found the figure of a man, made of newspapers and sticks, and a water kettle formed the head and in this were burning a couple of candle lights. This was the dreaded ghost. But they went further. Tearing down the fixture to examine the paper, they found the name of a certain individual on the margin of it. Infuriated through the discovery, the men began to scold. Without a moment's notice a man appeared, ordering them to surrender or he would shoot. Not fearing the rifle in his hand, they rushed to him, and he barely escaped a good thrashing, acknowledging that he made this image. He denied having caused the previous apparitions; but since then nothing was ever seen or heard. Were it not disclosed, the people would still believe a ghost was around.

A Good Epigram.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Edgar Saltus was in the city recently on business connected with the publication of his forthcoming novel. He is a man of striking appearance and his manner is characterized by a nameless charm that is compounded of good breeding and a knowledge of the world.

In the course of a conversation some one said, speaking of a friend: "If he were a man of more conscience he would never do the things he is sorry for and if he were a man of less conscience he would never be sorry for things he had done."

"That's good," said Mr. Saltus, after a moment. "That hits off a character in a sentence. If you don't mind I think. I shall make use of it," which is an illustration of one of the many ways that Mr. Saltus employs to fill his stories with terse, crisp epigrams.

BATTLE AND BIVOUAC,

Are Lived Over Again in Reminiscences by the Assembled G. A. R. Veterans in their Grand Encampment at St. Paul,

The twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic concluded in a most satisfactory manner a two days' session at St. Paul. The following is the report on the

SOLDIER'S HOME.

Whereas, the board of Trustees of the Minnesota soldiers' home have discharged their duties with singular perseverance, and a fidelity which commands the gratitude of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the discharge of their duties have acquired a knowledge of the demands of the institution; and

Whereas, the board of trustees aforesaid have passed a resolution asking the state legislature to appropriate $100,000 for 1889, and $100,000 for 1890, for the purpose of erecting buildings to meet the evident needs of the institution in the immediate future, and also $10,000 for each of the fiscal years for improvement of the grounds, and in addition thereto they ask that section 30 of the law shall be amended to permit the transfer of surplus funds from soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund, without operating to reduce the amount available in the latter fund for the current year; and

Whereas, they ask a provision to be inserted in the law permitting the trustees at their discretion to aid ex-soldiers who have resided one year in Minnesota to return to their homes in other states; therefore be it

Resolved by the twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. That it endorse the request of the board of trustees for appropriations aforesaid and the amendments of the law as suggested; be it further

Resolved, That the subject matter of this resolution be engrossed in the form of a memorial, and that the same be signed by the department commander and his adjutant and forwarded to the senate and speaker of the house of representatives in legislature assembled.

COFFEE AND HARDTACK.

Genuine old-time army hard tack! The present generation wouldn't recognize it, but the veterans did. In one of the rooms connected with the hall there were several boxes of the hard little cakes, made of flour and water, without a pinch of salt, and an inexhaustible supply of coffee, all free under the dispensing hand of Comrade John A. Meak, of Acker post. Ex-soldiers who hadn't tasted hardtack since the war tried their teeth on it. They found the hardtack all right, but the teeth a little shaky.

"This is pretty good to what we used to have down in the Shenandoah," remarked a one-armed vet, as he tackled a piece of the hardtack. "I think if this was put to soak it would get soft in a couple of days. Down South I've tried soaking it a week, and then it was just as hard as ever." The stories told in this little room during the day would fill a volume.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The principal candidates for department commander were: Edwin Dunn of Eyota and A. Barto of Sauk Center to make the race. Mr. Dunn although senior vice commander of the department, is also a member of the Loyal Legion. Therefore, it was argued. Mr. Dunn wears silk stockings. Moreover, he keeps them up with silver garters. Hence, the Grand Army don't want him. The G. A. R. men eat hard tack and drink coffee. The Loyal Legion men drink champagne and have cake.

It was a good race the two candidates made, and the announcement of the ballot was awaited eagerly. Three hundred and sixty-two votes were cast, of which Mr. Barto received 196 and Mr. Dunn 139, the remainder being scattering. Mr. Barto's election was made unanimous.

"By Gad, sir," remarked a department official, "that result beats me. I knew there was some feeling against the Loyal Legion men, but I had no idea there was so much of it."

On taking the chair, Commander Barto spoke briefly. The position, he said, was one to sacred to be sought after and too honorable to be refused. He thanked the comrades for the honor.

For senior vice commander James Compton received 170 votes and B. F. Goodwin 83. The election of Comrade Compton was made unanimous. The complete list of officers of the department for the first year is as follows:

Department Commander—A. Barto of Sauk Center.

Senior Vice Commander—James Compton of Fergus Falls.

Junior Vice Commander—C. G. Parker of St. Paul.

Chaplain—Rev. W. E. Stanley of Owatonna.

Surgeon—Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Paul.

Council of Administration—Thomas Montgomery, Post 37; R. C. Livingstone, Post 3; L. G. Nelson, Post 32; Perry Starkweather, Post 31; J. M. D. Craft, Post 47.

Delegates to National Encampment at Milwaukee—At large, J. H. Mullen of Wabashaw, W. F. Sutherland of Austin, S. W. Hayes of Redwood Falls, Robert Scraft of Pipestone, R. S. Miles of Glencoe, M. M. Clark of Northfield, Robert Stratton of Minneapolis, George O. Austin of St. Paul; G. H. Holden of Duluth.

MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, Jan., $1.13; Feb., $1.13½; May, $1.16; Track. $1.15; No. 1 northern, Jan., $1,00; Feb., $1.00½; May, $1.02⅝; Track, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 northern, Jan., 90c.; Feb., 90½c; May, 92⅝c; Track, 92@95c. Patents, sacks to local dealers, $6.25@6.40; patents to ship, sack, car lots, $6@6.15; in barrels, $6.20@6.35; delivered at New England points, $6.90@7; New York points, $6.80@6.90; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.75@6.85; bakers' here, $4.20@5.30; superfine, $2.50@4.10; red dog, sacks, $1.50@1.65; red dog, barrels, $1.70@1.85. Bran and shorts, at $9.25@9.50; $9.50 for common lots. Corn, 28@29c for grinding samples. Nice No. 2 and No. 3 yellow held at 30@31c. Oats, 24@25c, choice 28@29c. Barley, 45@52c. Hay—Wild, $4.50@5.25. timothy, $7.50@8.25. Flax—Quoted at $1.56; Chicago, $1.62. Feed, $11.50@12.50

ST. PAUL.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, 95c. Corn, No. 2 old, 31½c; January, 31c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c.; No. 2 white, 27.; No. 3 25c. Rye, No. 2, 50c. Barley No. 2, 60c.; No. 3, 40@55c. Ground Feed, 12@12.50. Corn meal, unbolted, $12.50. Bran, bulk, $9.50; Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $5.50, No. 1 $4; Timothy, $8.50. Dressed hogs, $5.50. Timothy seed, $1.40. Clover seed, $4.60. Flax seed, $1.55. Eggs, 15c.; icehouse, 12c. Flour, patents, $6.40; straights, $5.75@6.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 94½@94⅝; No 3 spring wheat, 85@93c.; No. 2 red, 94½@94⅝c. No. 2 corn 34¾c. No. 2 oats, 25c. No. 2 rye 48c. No, 2 barley, nominal. No. 1, flax-seed $1.61. Prime timothy seed $1.55. Mess pork per bbl. $11.50. Lard per 100 lbs. $6.75@6.80. Short rid sides loose $6.05@6.15. dry salted shoulders (boxed) $6.37½@6.50. Eggs 15c.

Mrs. Mary H. Latimer, widow of R. F. Latimer occupies a residence alone at Jackson, Mich. Her only son, R. Irving Latimer, a druggist, sleeps at the store. He went to Detroit and remained over night. During the night some one entered the cellar and was evidently familiar with the house, as he took a roundabout way to the bed where Mrs. Latimer was sleeping. He stepped to her bedside and shot her through the jaw, the ball taking an upward course. She sprung from the bed and evidently started for the window, when she was shot again in the head and fell dying in a pool of blood, with her head resting on a chair. As nothing was taken from the house, robbery was not the motive. All the property, valued at $16,000, reverts to Irving. The work was done so coolly, and every track so carefully covered, that no clue has as yet been discovered that throws the least light upon the mystery.

J. A. Hill, a well known citizen of Mechanicsville, Iowa, received a letter signed by White Caps, notifying him to change his ways. He published in a local paper a reply, saying: "My habits will be continued as heretofore. I fear nothing. There is not enough thugs, roughs or bruisers in or around Mechanicsville sufficient to strike terror to my heart. Furthermore, allow me to suggest that in your murderous attempt you make no mismoves; that your calculations are carried out with mathematical precision, as halts and delays may prove dangerous, and a White Cap's wife may be on the next morn a widow.

An attempt was made to wreck the Colorada, Utah & Pacific passenger train on the Union Pacific road near Wilson, Kan. A large lot of heavy timber and boards had been piled upon the track, a part of which was knocked aside by the engine and the remainder run over by the train. The spot selected was where the track runs on a high embankment, and had the train left the rails there would have been a fearful loss of life. No reason except robbery can be assigned for the action of the would-be wreckers.

A well known character of Livingston, Montana named Charles Townly was found lying in an old engine house suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. He had evidently prepared for the event. A cap was pulled down over his ears and his coat was buttoned up. On his breast was pinned a paper on which was written: "I cannot freeze to death. I have been ruined by a prostitute. She soaked my tools for whisky. I could have made money by paper hanging and house painting, what little money I did get bought whisky for the harlot. I curse the time I met her, so I have poisoned myself." Charles Townly was a man who had know better days. He was at one time an actor in the Chicago theaters, and four or five years ago was the best man in the Livingstone variety shows, when times were flush and the town booming. His career here has been one of dissipation and crime and he sank gradually lower and lower until he became one of the outcasts of the town. When found there was by his side a half-ounce bottle of morphine, which was half empty. He died and will be buried by the county, as he has no friends or relations.

CABINET GLANCES.

The Problem Now in Good Condition for a Casual and Reminiscent Review.

Blaine Will Probably Be Secretary of State, Because There Is No Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The nearly universal conviction that the momentous question of the next cabinet has been all but decided at Indianapolis, and the general agreement of public conjecture upon its main features open the way to a review of the converging streams of circumstances and event which have led up so nearly to the final culmination. It is not prudent to take anything for granted until Gen. Harrison's conclusions are announced upon his own authority. The unanimity of conjecture, however, furnishes a sufficiently substantial framework for reminiscent comment. These things may be taken for granted: That Allison is Gen. Harrison's choice for the treasury; that Sherman is no longer thought of for any position; that Blaine is most likely to be secretary of state, for the reason that no other Republican leader of equal rank cares to contest the place with him; that New York is unlikely to be represented in any prominent place; that John Wanamaker will have some portfolio; that no other senator than Allison will be called into the cabinet, and that the smaller places will be given to men relatively qualified for them, like Gen. Alger, Estee or Swift of California, the lesser Indiana aspirants or the comparatively unknown candidates from the South. It will not be a distinguished cabinet, except in one or two places. It will not drain the senate of its talent; it will not be an assemblage of the great lights of the party nor a group of factional leaders.

THE CABINET'S COMPLEXION.

It will be reasonably harmonious in itself and fairly representative. It will probably be a good working body. It will not be a brilliant council of statesman of national fame and commanding ability. How has such a cabinet grown out of the very different probabilities which took shape in the public mind soon after Harrison's election? Mainly by a process of progressive exclusion. One name after another dropped out of the first tentative lists as the views of the president-elect and of the gentlemen proposed to him as his cabinet advisers became known. If the great suggesting and advising public has not had its way altogether about the cabinet, there is some consolation for it in the reflection that Gen. Harrison has not wholly had his way about it either. He has had to make a cabinet such as he could, not such as be would. The available cabinet material presented to him after his election is roughly divisible into two categories, men who wanted places without being notably unfit for them, and men who were notably fit for place without wanting it. That is to say, men who urged their claims to cabinet appointments upon the president-elect, and men whose appointment was urged upon him without any effort on their part. This division does not necessarily stamp one class as selfish office seekers and the other as patients. Men are often as selfish in refusing office as seeking it. It happens that most of the cabinet candidates urged on Gen. Harrison without any effort on their own part had better places already. Most of the candidates of the second category are in the senate. The party leaders to whom the public mind spontaneously turned as the fittest men to serve as advisors of the new president were nearly all senators or ex-senators—Sherman, Warner Miller, Allison, and John Spooner. The men whose claims were urged by themselves or by interested friends, like Blaine, Platt and Wanamaker, were all out of office and, with one brilliant exception, out of the range of spontaneous public selection.

GEN. HARRISON'S POSITION.

It is undoubtedly true that Gen. Harrison himself, like his great voluntary advisory council, the officious and interested public, turned first to the senate in his search for cabinet material. This was the more natural because nearly all his personal intimates among the public men of the day are senators and ex-senators. Scarcely any cabinet candidate outside of the senate was personally known to him, or, indeed, prominent enough to be well known to him in any way, except Blaine, and there were reasons for not turning first of all to the man who seems to be his final choice for the first place in the cabinet. It is perfectly well known in well informed circles that there was a time when Mr. Blaine himself doubted whether he wished to go into Gen. Harrison's cabinet. There was a time when he would have preferred to return to the senate if either of the Maine senators would have taken the secretaryship of the navy or a foreign mission. Their willingness to do so was tested and both preferred the senate. It was not until after this that Mr. Blaine was sure he wanted to go into the cabinet. So it happened that the senate remained the most conspicuous field of cabinet gossip. There is probably this solid foundation of fact for all the gossip connecting the names of senators with cabinet places that at least two members of that body besides Allison could have had places in the cabinet if they would have taken them.

MEN WHO DIDN'T WANT IT.

That Sherman is one goes without saying. Without doubt he could have been secretary of state if he had given one-fourth as much evidence of his desire to do so as Mr. Blaine has given. Nobody can say the place has been positively offered to Sherman, but nearly everybody believes that it has been made known to him that he could have it for the asking. The opinion of those nearest to him is that be would have been willing to round out his career with one or two terms of service in the state department if it could have come to him without contest or solicitation. But he did not want the place enough to ask for it or show the least desire to have it. Between two party leaders like Blaine and Sherman, of equal prominence and following, one eager for service and ready to resent neglect, the other cavalier and indifferent and perfectly content to be overlooked, the choice of the president-elect was almost inevitable. He could not well urge the place upon Sherman, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if he has finally decided to offer it to Blaine. The case was different with Senator Allison. He was never a candidate for a place in the cabinet in any sense, though his fitness for the treasury department was universally recognized. He was still more reluctant to leave the senate than Sherman. If he has consented to do so, as everybody believes he has, he has made a considerable sacrifice of comfort, inclination, and even of ambition. Allison is still a presidential possibility, and the senate is better training ground for the presidency than the cabinet.

ALLISON A NECESSITY.

But he has been urged as Sherman never was. The New York party feud and the impossibility of taking a secretary of the treasury from there without embroiling the administration in local politics, made Allison a necessity to the president-elect. There was no such alternative to him as Blaine to Sherman. He had to be prevailed upon. It appears that he has been. The conjectural cabinet turns upon Allison. If, after all, he will not accept, it will be chaos again. He is more a fixed point in it than Blaine, upon whom public opinion has settled only because since Sherman was out of the question there is no other name of adequate importance in the field of discussion. It is not believed, as his friends assert, that the state department has been offered to him and accepted. It is not believed that it will be offered to anybody until Allison has decided. Then, however, the preponderance of opinion is that the offer will be made. Nobody doubts that it will be accepted. So, notwithstanding Gen. Harrison's natural inclination to the senate, he has gotten only one cabininet officer out of that body, and that one only after a hard fight. I am none the less satisfied, however, that the chief reliance of his administration will be upon his old and trusted associates in that body, who have strengthened rather than weakened their influence with him by standing aside from the scramble for seats in his cabinet.

F. A. CARLE.

NOW FOR THE NOOSE.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota Has Not a Bit of Consolation for the Barrett Boys.

St. Paul, Minn., January 29, 1889.

Judge Collins, of the supreme court, yesterday handed down a decision which so far as that tribunal is concerned settles the fate of Tim and Pete Barrett, the murderers of Thomas Toliefsen. The decision is averse to a new trial in both cases. The decree, of course, is concurred in by the full bench. The information that a new trial had been refused the condemned brothers created no special surprise in Minneapolis, where the cowardly and unprovoked murder of July 26, 1887, and all its attendant sensational circumstances created a more intense feeling than was ever before created in the Northwest. The decision comes almost exactly on the day which marks the eighteenth month of the atrocious deed. The story of the crime, twice related in so clear and connected a manner by Henry Barrett, the brother and accomplice who saw fit to take a most unnatural role to save his own neck, is yet fresh in the public mind. Old Mrs. Barrett the mother of the murderers, seems to feel most keenly the uncertainty of life with her sons. She has been awaiting the decision from the higher court with an interest so intense that she sometimes appears to be a mental wreck. While Mr. Erwin and the other attorneys in the case have encouraged her, she was sagacious enough to know that that was part of their business. During the past few days the old woman has been in a state of feverish excitement. The only one who did anything which was calculated to prepare the old woman's mind for the inevitable was the female astrologist who a few days ago read the PIONEER PRESS and then told Mrs. Barrett that she had it straight from spirit land that her beloved sons would find no consolation in the supreme court. However, the Barrett family appears to be one whose characteristic is hopefulness. This trait is as apparent in young Pete as in any of them, and perhaps more so, and he was more surprised than Tim.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

The news was received at the sheriff's office about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was not received in official form, but the sheriff at once took cognizance of it, and made arrangements accordingly. Deputy Sheriff Ege is still confined to his home on Seventh avenue south, and is convalescing after a two-weeks' illness. Deputy Sheriff Shepley informed the sheriff, and the latter gave orders to have the murderers given new clothing throughout, and placed in separate cells in the third or upper tier. Tim had been confined in the lower tier, and Pete in the tier above. There were several prisoners in the upper tier, but these were distributed in the other two tiers. Jailer Riley was the first to inform the murderers of the action of the supreme court. Peter appeared greatly surprised, and the youthful face which has hardly borne a solemn expression during all this terrible ordeal now looked the picture of discouragement.

"I expected that we would be given a new trial," said Pete. "I will see Mr. Erwin soon. I feel that I am innocent, and do think I ought to have a new trial."

The young prisoner was not disposed to say much. After the above sentence he gave a heavy sigh, assumed a brighter aspect and told the officers about him that while the news was bad he was not giving up. The boy has unlimited confidence in his attorney. He has not been alone since his sentence, but has been mixed up with a gang of spirited, devil-may-care young fellows, and naturally enough he did not seem to realize the situation. His present changed position will no doubt bring him to his senses. Jim was told the news a few minutes afterward. He was surprised but hardly uttered a word. He was more nervous after that than before, and this was about the only change. The prisoners asked that a telegram be sent to Mr. Erwin and the request was complied with. Jim was indignant when the officers started to search and undress him. He rebelled and said: "I don't think you have got any right to do this until I hear from my attorney."

It is the intention to keep the Barretts in separate cells in the upper tier, instead of placing them in the cage constructed for their special use immediately after they received their sentence last spring. Sheriff Ege says the apartment is a miserably constructed one, and that he would not rest with the men in there. The cell is in the city department. It is about six feet long and four or five feet wide, with the light coming in from the top. This cage work above, the sheriff says, would make it an easy thing for the prisoners to use their suspenders or something else and hang themselves if they felt so disposed. Where they are now there is no chance for that, as the top is solid sheet iron. The lattice work at the rear is to be covered up. It is the intention to allow the men to walk in the corridor, leaving one man out one hour and his brother out the next. Marston V. Shaw and Mr. Tingley are detailed to watch the prisoners. Mr. Shaw will watch nights. Mrs. Barrett learned the news last night, but did not visit the jail as was expected. She said:

It is a shame. I expected something better especially for my poor boy Pete. He is as innocent of this murder as I am, and it is a crime. I have felt lately that there was a cloud over the boys which would never be raised.

Sheriff Ege does not think Mrs. Barrett is in her right mind, and does not care to have her around the jail much. Of course she will be allowed to see her boys occasionally but she will not be allowed to give them food, as she has been doing. The sheriff intends to provide the prisoners with whatever they want himself. The sheriff expects to receive official notification of the supreme court decision this morning. The governor will probably fix the date of execution very soon.

THE EVIL THAT MEN DO.

Moore's Defalcation May Reach One Million Dollars—No Show of Prosecution—Ives' and Stayner's Big Bonds—Charged With Stealing Groceries at Brainerd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Interest in the great Moore defalcation continues almost unabated here. New and startling rumors are constantly being circulated and telegraphed abroad. It is now reported that Moore's shortage will reach the dizzy six figures; that a round million is the size of the whole made in the Connecticut Mutual surplus. This statement is published here this evening as a fact, but careful inquiry fails to verify it. On the other hand Winfield Miller, the trustee to whom Moore transferred his property, and who is now acting as the representative of the company here, stated positively that the defalcation does not exceed the first figures given by President Green, to wit, $500,000, of which $100,000 has been made good by Moore by property transfers. A gentleman who has a great deal of inside knowledge of the operations of Moore states positively that there will be no arrest. Though his name cannot be given for obvious reasons, his statements are regarded as trustworthy. The reason there will be no arrest; he says, is because of

THE SOCIAL RELATIONS

existing between Moore and some of the officials of the losing company. "There is no need for Moore to leave the city," says this authority, "because the company has not the slightest inclination to enter into any legal proceedings against him. Nobody knows this better than he himself, either; so that there is no danger of his taking fright and running away." The men in the city who have had the most dealings with insurance companies are still at a loss for any theory that will satisfactorily explain the success of Moore's method during such a long succession of years. The theory was put forth that if Moore held the company's power of attorney, and could thus release mortgages without his principals' knowing about it, he could commit gigantic frauds; but this theory is knocked in the head by an examination of the books in the office of the county recorder and no power of attorney was ever filed. The big defalcation rose to the dignity of a pulpit theme yesterday and was commented upon by the Rev. R. V. Hunter, who denounced what he characterized "loose business methods," on the part of any great corporations. Referring to Moore, he said: "The laws punishing this class of criminals ought to be more secure and better enforced, and international laws ought to be such that flight to Canada would not give immunity to law breakers."

Mercy for Fish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The president has commuted the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly president of the Marine National bank of New York, who was convicted in April, 1885 of misappiying the funds of that bank, and sentenced June 27, 1886, to ten years' imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., upon the first count of the indictment, with the statement that judgment for a like punishment will be entered upon conviction, had under ten counts of the indictments. The president's endorsement in this case is as follows: "This convict is sixty-nine years of age. Prior to his conviction he was trusted and respected by all who knew him. In the view I take of the application for his pardon there is no occasion to refer to the nature of his offense, nor to comment upon the evidence upon which his conviction rests. I have rarely, if ever, seen a petition for executive clemency signed so numerously as the one presented in this case by citizens of great respectability and business standing. The prisoner, since his conviction, has aided the administration of the criminal law by giving valuable testimony upon the trial of another offender. I am satisfied that he will not survive his imprisonment if much longer extended. Every object sought to be obtained by the punishment of crime will be accomplished, in my opinion, by a commutation of the convict's sentence to imprisonment for a term of five years and six months, with allowance of deductions for good conduct. Such commutation is therefore granted. The action of the president will cause the release of Fish May 14 next.

The Brown Murder Trial.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 29—The Brown murder case continues to grow in interest as the trial advances. The court room is crowded with women. The coroner to-day testified to having received a letter from Mrs. Brown while he was conducting the inquest in which she says: "I hope you will expedite matters as much as possible in your efforts to ascertain who is guilty, as the strain on my mind is intense. I had to feign sickness, and stay at Booth's last night. If you send any one to the house, send Carl Peterson, as he will be least likely to excite suspicion." Dr. Walters Hames, professor of chemistry in Rush medical college, Chicago, who examined the stomach of Hiram L. Brown, testified to having found in the stomach fourteen grains of undissolved arsenic and three and seven-tenths dissolved, and produced a jar containing the stomach. Dr. Phillips, who was the first physician called, stated that the patients were vomiting and purging when he called, and complained of pain in the region of the stomach and bowels. He did not see Mrs. Brown vomit or purge. When he left, early in the morning, Mrs. Brown was lying in bed. Her pulse was quickened. He did not consider her as sick as the rest. The case is being stubbornly fought by the defense. Mrs. Brown appears calm, but wears a look of extreme anxiety.

Alleged Grocery Thieves.

BRAINERD, Special Telegram, Jan. 28.—William Bently and Frank Osborne were before Judge Donalson, in the municipal court, to-day, charged with stealing groceries to the amount of $40. Part of the goods were found hid in a barrel in Osborne's residence. Both pleaded not guilty.

Minnesota Legislature.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Senator Daniels put in a bill to prohibit prize fighting and sparring matches. It provides that the principals in a prize fight or in "a convention commonly called a sparring match," and any person who aids or abets in any way such contests, or who publishes a challenge or delivers a challenge between parties or makes a wager on the result of a prize fight or sparring match, should be imprisoned in the common jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. Mr. Compton's bill permits aliens to own house lots in platted towns.

The senate accepted an invitation to attend the annual camp fire of the G. A. R. department of Minnesota to be held at Market hall and on motion of Mr. Daniels it was voted to extend the privileges of the floor to the Grand Army men who may come to St. Paul to attend the encampment. Several of the old soldiers visited the senate chamber during the session.

HOUSE.—The house transacted no business yesterday except what had reference to the senatorial question. Technically, the session up to 11:30 was a part of the proceedings of the legislative day, which ended only when an adjournment was taken. In this technical parlance recesses, no matter of what length, cut no figure. Therefore the house journal of yesterday morning was dated "Tuesday, Jan. 22." The House then proceeded to ballot for United States Senator.

When the speaker announced that the vote showing Mr. Washburn to have received 80 votes, or four more than was necessary on a joint ballot and which, with the senate's 24, gave him 104 of the 124 Republican votes, there was a burst of applause.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses then went into joint convention and formally elected W. D. Washburn United States senator, the vote standing:

W. D. Washburn, 107; E. W. Durant, 20; C. M. Start, 9; E. M. Wilson, 2; T. E. Bowen, 1; M. E. Clapp, 1; J. P. Rea, 1.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Whiteman introduced a resolution censuring representative Day for his assault upon Senator Hixon in joint convention, which after debate, was laid on the table.

The following resolution was also presented but not acted upon.

Whereas, The committee to investigate the late rumors and charges in relation to the use of corrupt means in the late Republican senatorial caucus has imparted all the evidence to this body, and

Whereas, The said evidence does not in the opinion of this senate reflect upon the honor or integrity of any candidate for the office of senator of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the evidence taken be expunged from the record and the committed discharged.

The senate, after completing the regular order of business, went into executive session to consider the appointments of Gov. Merriam. The session occupied about fifteen minutes. All of the appointments were confirmed, apparently without objection being raised to any of them. The appointments made by ex-Gov. McGill, which on a previous occasion were referred to committees, also came before the senate and were duly confirmed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse George P. Dodd and Anna L. Dodd, his wife, gaurd and matron at the state prison, respectively, in the sum of $646.75, for loss in the prison fire in 1884.

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse Anson Northrop in the sum of $4,238 for moneys paid out and services rendered in connection with the Sioux outbreak in 1862-63.

By Mr. Day—To amend the railroad laws so as to authorize railroad companies to issue half-fare passes to ministers of the gospel.

By Mr. Estes—To authorize the village council of Delano to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000 for the construction of a wagon bridge across the south branch of Crow river, and for funding the floating indebtedness of the village.

HOUSE.—Mr. Davenport introduced a bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases of cattle and domestic animals. It provides for the appointment of a state veterinarian, to have general supervision of all cases of disease in cattle in the state of passing through it, and provides penalties for violation of his orders.

Some two years ago Mr. J. W. Reynolds of Herman was appointed the agent of the state in the indemnity lands matter at Washington, but no provision was made for his salary. Mr. Crossfield, therefore, has introduced a bill appropriating $5,800 for this purpose.

Among many bills introduced were these:

By Mr. McNelly—To authorize certain parties to build a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river between La Crosse and La Crescent.

By Mr. Morgan—To amend the act relating to proceedings supplementary to sheriffs' executions.

By Mr. Estes—To regulate the election of town supervisors and fixing the term of office.

By Mr. Willrick—To prevent the sale of fresh meat or fish on Sunday.

By Mr. Benson—To reimburse Capt. Anson Northrop, $4,200, for money spent during the Sioux outbreak in 1862-3.

By Mr. Davenport—To prevent and suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle and other domestic animals.

By Mr. Searle—To amend the General Laws of 1878 relating to salaries of county attorneys. Also to provide for the preparation and publication of a history of the organization and services of Minnesota troops in the civil war.

By Mr. Crossfield—To amend an act relating to the encouragement of higher education.

By Mr. Holstrom—To prohibit the keeping of a pool or billiard table in any room where a spirituous liquor is sold, in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

By. Mr. Holstrom—To appropriate for a bridge across the Crow river in Wright county.

By Mr. Haven—To amend the law relating to the inspection of illuminating oils.

Friday, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The work of the senate yesterday consisted mainly in the passage of bills of local application. Among the general bills introduced was one coming from Senator Hayden, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. It provides for the appointment by the governor, within sixty days after its passage, of a board of nine examiners, with a term of service of three years. The examiners will be of three classes namely: First, three gentlemen who hold diplomas of graduation from some veterinary college; second, three who have practiced veterinary medicine in Minnesota for at least fifteen years; and third, three homeopathic veterinarians who have practiced in the state at least ten years. The board may license to practice persons holding bona fide diplomas from veterinary colleges, and persons who shall pass an examination which the board will prescribe. They may also revoke licenses for cause, and persons who undertake to practice veterinary medicine except under the conditions of this act will be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. The bill was sent to the committee on agriculture.

The following House bills were passed, and are new laws unless vetoed:

To legalize the action of the voters of Renville in issuing bonds for the purpose of building a village hall.

To change the boundaries of school districts at Kasson, Dodge county.

To amend the charter of the village of Cannon Falls.

To authorize the town of Two Rivers, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Elmdale to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Bellevue, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $7,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the village of Alexanria to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing sewers.

To authorize the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, to invest in approved securities.

To prescribe the commissioner districts of Hennepin county.

HOUSE.—The house closed a good week's work yesterday with a four-hour session, during which the whole order of business from the introduction of petitions to the general orders was gone over and the calendar cleared up, so that a new score may be begun next week.

Petitions for a bill which shall provide for the submission to the people an amendment to the constitution for the state for prohibition have been coming before both houses of the legislature very numerously since the very first day.

The bill to make slander in certain cases a felony was recommitted to the committee on judiciary on the ground that it was too sweeping in its terms. Mr. Forbes said that as the bill was worded it protected women of tainted characters, and tended to prevent litigation, while chaste women, whom it was designed to protect, could derive but little benefit from it. Judge Fleming thought that imputations on a woman's character ought to be made a misdemeanor and not a felony. Mr. Hompe defended the bill and the final disposition was made that it might be revised and amended.

The following senate bills were passed:

To regulate the catching of fish in Dean Lake, in town of Rock, county of Wright.

To authorize the village of Delano, Wright county, to issue $5,000 bonds for the erection of a bridge.

To authorize the village of Elbow Lake to issue bonds.

To authorize the county commissioners of Polk county to issue bonds for general improvements.

The Legislature adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The white wing-ed dove of peace again flutters above the figure of the blind goddess on the capitol dome, and her benign influence once more penetrates the legislative halls. Mr. Hixon, of the senate, and Mr. Smith of the house, have had a meeting, and have come to a satisfactory understanding regarding the harsh words uttered in the heat of the senatorial contest; and, as the result of this personal adjustment of the affair, the senate has expunged from the record the resolution censuring Representative Smith.

A couple of bills affecting the state normal school were introduced by Mr. Holmes. One calls for an appropriation of $13,000 in addition to the sum already allowed for the year 1889, and annually hereafter, of which sum the Winona normal school is to receive $5,000 and the Mankato and St. Cloud schools $4,000 each. The sum of $12,000 is also appropriated for the Moorhead school for the years 1889 and 1890. The other bill proposes to increase the membership of the normal school board from six to eight.

The old soldiers of the state received attention to the extent of two bills and one resolution. One of the bills was introduced by Senator Edwards and prohibits with a penalty, the taking of fees or reward by any person for securing relief for an old soldier under the state relief act—chapter 148 General Laws of 1887. The other bill, which was introduced by Mr. Pope by request, provides that there shall be paid to veterans of the late war who were in the service at least one year a sum equal to the aggregate sums which were levied upon himself and family for the purpose of paying bounties, together with interest on the same at 7 per cent from the time the levies were made.

HOUSE.—Mr. Underwood introduced a petition for the establishment of a state park at or near the soldiers' home in Hennepin county.

Mr. Keyes introduced a resolution, which passed, requiring that the judiciary committee ascertain the exact time which the legislature should sit. In explaining the resolution he said that the amendments adopted last fall provided that the legislature should not sit more than ninety days, but did not specify what time it should adjourn.

Gov. Merriam sent in a communication saying that he had approved certain bills. The recommendation of the judiciary committee that Mr. Hompe's slander bill be indefinitely postponed and the veterinary surgeon bill be referred to the committee on agriculture were adopted.

The committee on rules reported a substitute to Mr. Flynn's resolution, naming certain men to various positions in the house, and asserting that the committees were the best judges of who should be clerks of the various committees. The speaker was authorized to appoint W. Crane assistant clerk of the judiciary committee at $5 per day, J. R. Mortz keeper of committee rooms at $3 per day, George Cole file keeper at $2.50 per day, M. Adams comparing clerk to enrolling clerk at $5 per day, William H. Rose clerk of committee on accounts and expenditures at $5 per day, D. M. Turner clerk of committee on education at $5 per day.

She Caught Him On the Fly.

At eight o'clock the other morning a wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for town and kindly said to him, "William, you know how sadly I want a blue bunting dress."

"Yes, dear," he remarked, "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great."

Forty minutes after this he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and fishing rod, bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit pie, and a bottle of liquor of rich color, and he was just lighting a fine cigar when his wife came along.

"What! you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; I was just going to the market. Where are you going? What's in the basket?"

"I was going to carry this fishing rod to a friend in Fenchurch street," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket? Well, I was going to take it to the orphan asylum as a present to the children. It is a donation from six business friends."

"William, I don't believe it."

"Sh! don't talk so loud."

"William, I shall talk louder yet," she exclaimed." "I'll bet you are going fishing."

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself."

"And I'll do it," she promptly replied, as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you—"

"No, sir, I hadn't. You had better make haste with that fishing rod, as the man may want it, and be careful how you stand about in the hot sun."

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fishing rod and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance," "Tom, I'm suffering from neuralgia, and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad, but we can never tell what a day may bring forth."

There were chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled, even when she wished that she was an orphan, if that was the way they were fed. He betrayed the gloom of his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket, and saw it labeled "Good for little children," that he said:

"Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impression that her husband is a desgning impostor."

"It must be," she replied, as she took up the other chicken leg.—Christian Intelligencer.

Men and Those Who Pass for Men,

Often we find not more than five whole men in a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Those who pass for men and who really do get married and have families, are a hundred to one fractional men or exclusively machines. Elihu Buritt cultivated the man that was in him until his trade and his blacksmith shop could not stay with him. They ceased to be useful to him. He could get his living in a way that was better for him. Benjamin Franklin was an excellent printer, but he used his trade only as means. The development of his mind and his manhood went on above it. Printing with him was not an end of life. If it had been we should have missed his words of wisdom; some one else would have built that exchanged the first kin. with electricity, and less able men would have been set to do the work which he did so creditably in the management of the country's affairs It is not necessary that you be learned blacksmiths or philosophical and diplomatic printers, but it is necessary that you be a man before your calling, after your calling, and inside of it; and that that calling modify your character no more than it would were it you were neighbor's.—J. G. Holland.

A Brief Ceremony.

Texas has his own idea of the marriage ceremony. Judge Pruitt, of Centerville, recently performed a marriage ceremony, which was in substance as follows: "Do you and each of you solemnly swear that you are in earnest about this business, and that you will stand by each other as husband and wife through thick and thin, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish?" Both parties nodding their assent they were pronounced man and wife.

Irish Guide to American Tourist: "And there is no king nor quane nayther in America, they're tellin me, sur?" Indifferent Tourist: "No; we've a President there." "And how long have you bin havin' a President, moight I ax, sur?" I. T. "Oh, something over a hundred years!" Irishman, stopping, paralyzed with astonishment: "Howly saints! And do they live that long beyant there?"

The bustle has had a great deal of prominence lately. But, come to think of it, that's the nature of the bustle.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Items of Interest to the Housekeeper.

To close cracks in iron stoves take good wood ashes, to which add the same quantity of finely pulverized clay, mix thoroughly together with a little salt; this mixture is to be moistened with water and applied to the parts. The stove should be cold when applied.

Flannels should be put into a good warm lather, that is, into soapy water, only a little warm; but on no account into cold water. As much as possible rubbing should be avoided with them, because to rub flannel makes it thick. Wringing also is harmful to them, and it is better to squeeze and press the water out of them than to wring them.

Two pairs of stockings may be made with three old pairs. The long hosiery of the day will bear having the worn heels and soles cut out and then be ample in length. A new heel and sole may be cut from the third pair, and neatly fitted in; if the seams are carefully and closely overcast the most fastidious need not object to them on ordinary occasions.

The first thing for a butter maker to learn is what is and what constitutes a first-class article in all its points of excellence, flavor, grain, texture, aroma, collor, etc., by which it must be graded. Butter is used more particularly to flavor the food; its value in nutrition is about equal to tallow and lard, yet good butter commands relatively a high price far beyond its nutritive value from its incomparable flavor and aroma.

Ivory ornaments are quickly cleaned by brushing them with a new, not very sharp toothbrush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol upon the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as if new.—New York Telegram.

A charming novelty for rooms or conservatories can be formed of a large, white sponge. The sponge should be sown full of rice, canary, hemp, grass or other such seeds. It should then be placed in a somewhat shallow dish containing a small quantity of water, which the sponge will absorb, and which will cause the seeds to sprout. When the seeds have sprouted into growth, the sponge should be suspended in a window, or in some position in which it is exposed to a little sunlight. It should then be watered daily, so that the sponge is always kept moist, and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate green foliage.

MOULD OF APPLE JELLY.—Peal and cut up a pound of fine-flavored apples (to weigh a pound after preparation); put them in stewpan with three ounces of granulated sugar, half a pint of water, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When cooked to a pulp, pass through a strainer and stir in one ounce of gelatine that has been dissolved in a gill of water. Color half the apple with about half a teaspoonful of cochineal, and fill a border mould with alternate layers of the colored and uncolored apple. When cold turn out and serve with half a pint of cream whipped solid and piled in the center.

Instead of boiling milk it is better to put it in glass jars; set these in a wash boiler, or flat-bottom vessel containing cold water of a depth equal to two-thirds the height of the jar. The jars must be left open. After the water in the vessel has boiled for at least one hour the jars may be taken out and closed. After cooling slowly they should be set away in a cool place. Milk thus treated will keep in a cold cupboard for two or three days during fairly warm weather and for a week in winter time. Heating in a water bath does not separate the caseine, rendering the milk ropy, or scummy, as boiling does; nor does it impair its nutritive qualities.

Good for the Children.

When healthy children, 5 years old and upwards, drag and whine about me for "something to do," I have learned to give them a task not always to their minds, but suited to their strength and age and require them to do it. When such a task is done, usually liberty and leisure have become so sweet to them that they can find amusement for themselves or are easily started on a new tack for having a good time without depending on me to keep the ball rolling. The task may be to dust the furniture of the room in which you are sitting, or to fill the wood-boxes and chip-baskets, or to wind the balls and spool of your mending-basket, neatly smoothing and rolling its tumbled pieces, putting the basket in desirable order—almost any task that will occupy idle little hands and peevish thoughts, thereby routing mischievous meddling and cross, whining complaints—and yet not be too hard or exacting for the easily discouraged little ones. What miserable, flabby, bored individuals we are without occupation of any kind! And the children need their tasks just as much as we need to help them appreciate play-hours, that with fresh zest and interest they may turn to the very games that without such work being required of them, would be only fruitful sources of discord.—Clarissa Potter in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Fire Extinguisher.

Atlanta Constitution.

An intelligent physician said to me a few days ago: "I think I can give you a good item," and I replied that I was always on the lookout for useful information. He then said that he had studied the subject very carefully and was convinced that it would be well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to persons living in the country, and far removed even from neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe now used in the fire extinguishers being offered for sale. Take twenty pounds of common salt, and ten pounds of sal amoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had at any druggist,) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When disolved it can be bottled and kept in each room of the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occurring, one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished. This is an exceedingly simple process, and certainly worth a trial. We give it, hoping it may prove successful to any one who may take the trouble to try it.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

The colored washer women of Atlanta, Ga., are Ku-Kluxing the Chinese laundrymen. This is carying Southern political methods into the domain of business.

Andrew Langenshadt of San Francisco drew a $5,000 prize in a lottery about one month ago. He immediately took to drink and recently he was found dead in his room.

Inventor Edison says that he intends to give up active work and make an extended tour of Europe, after which he will settle down in the country somewhere near New York.

A New Hampshire woman has set out to count the kernels of corn on 50,000 full sized cobs and at last report she had got through with 3,000 cobs and was not discouraged.

Jay Gould is quite worn out by his long vigils at the bedside of his wife, and his friends say that he will soon decide upon another tour of recuperation. It is probable he will go abroad.

A Middletown, Ct., stone mason has the contract for building 150 miniature dwelling-houses with free-stone fronts for the Cromwell quarry. They are to be five feet high and sent to all the leading cities of America to advertise the works.

Mr. Gladstone has delighted the hearts or the opponents of compulsory vaccination in England by writting a letter to one of them, in which he repeats his formerly expressed opinion that "there are under the law as it stands both hardship and equality."

Bronson Alcott leaves behind him in manuscript one of the most voluminous diaries of modern times. It has been faithfully kept for the greater portion of his life, and fills fifty seven large bound volumes, the last one daten 1881. In addition to these there are, also in mannscript six volumnes of autobiographical collections and seven of letters.

Sunday labor has been greatly increasing during the last few years. In the city of New York alone there are fully 100,000 men and women who work every Sunday at their trades or vocations. A religious organization there is trying to prevent the growth of this encroachment upon the day of rest, and it has already begun its work with the cigar-makers.

A monument is to be erected on the spot in the forest of Epineuse where stood the oak tree in which Gambetta and M. Spuller alighted from their balloon in their escape from Paris to Tours during the Franco-German war. The tree itself was recently cut down by the owner, who has no regard for relics.

A man who had been married for twenty years recently applied to a lawyer at Palatka, Fla., for divorce papers, but could not give his wife's name in full. He wrote to his father and mother, with whom they had lived for ten years, but they, too, were ignorant of her name. He wrote to her neighbors with like result. As the consequence he could not proceed in his suit for a divorce.

A citizen of West Springfield, Mass., was considerably surprised at receiving a letter, directed in a woman's hand, and containing a withered flower. His heart ceased throbbing when he read that the writer, who signed herself "A Christian Endeavor," was one of a party who stole some flowers from the grounds near his house, and wished to do her part in making restitution, and hoped her companions would do the same.

A man, old, weazened-faced and shaking with paralysis called at the Philadelphia Mint recently, and said that his name was. A. Squires, and on Monday June 11, 1855, he placed $2,201 in the care of the United States government. He had a time-worn receipt with him, which seems to establish his claim against the Mint, if he can prove that he is really "A. Squires." He was a forty-niner in California, and has been a gold miner in that state since 1855.

James Berry, England's famous hangman, is a man who believes that his position entitles him to social distinction. His visiting card is of pale mauve, highly glazed, fringed at the sides and tops with a delicate spray of maiden-hair fern in gold, and bearing the inscription in gilt Old English letter, "James Berry, Public Executioner, Bradford. Orders punctually executed." After an execution he often struts to a coffee room and insists upon drinking with the assembled guests. If they show a horror of his presence he becomes abusiye.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not as yet been successfully produced, the opinion has been expressed by those engaged in the manufacture of glass on a large scale, that the time is not far distant when some method of casting such pipes satistactorily and cheaply will be devised; and it is believed that made in similar form to the present cast-iron pipes, with some suitable mechanism for a joint, and of malleable glass, a water pipe would thus be formed to which there could be an objection. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost anywhere, it is thought not improbable that, in time, whenever a large quantity of pipe is required in any one locality, a furnace will be erected and the pipes be there made.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Frank Hunsinger, resident near Chippewa Falls, Wis., was killed at Rhinelander in a woods camp. A falling tree broke nearly all the bones in his body.

A terrible railway accident occurred near Plum creek bridge in Texas to the west-bound passenger train of the Southern Pacific. The freight train was partially derailed, the passenger train stopped, and was rendering assistance when it was crashed into by a heavy freight train which was following. A relief train with extra coaches and several physicians left San Antonia for the scene of the wreck, fifty miles distant. The railway officials refuse to give any further information.

The falling of the east wall of the burned opera house at Duluth crashed a two-story framestore adjoining, burying in the ruins Elmer E. Chamberlain, aged about twenty-seven years. He was junior partner in the stationery house of Albertson & Chamberlain, and had been in business here about six months. He had been warned not to go in the building, but a friend was anxious to get some legal blanks and the deceased went in quest of them. Just as the walls fell he uttered two piercing shrieks, which were the last sounds heard from the building. From the appearance of the body he evidently met death through suffocation.

Talk About People.

John M. Clayton, brother of Powell Clayton, contesting Breckenridge's seat, was assassinated at Plummerville, Ark.

Messrs. King, Goodykountz and Kleiner of Chamberlain Dakota, who are looking more especially after the Sioux reservation bill, are still hopeful of its passage as the grists ahead of it are ground. Similar bills are in both houses, except that the one in the lower house contains no submission clause. Action on this will be secured before the senate takes up its bill, and if passed in the house, there is hope that the senate will concede the submission point and let the house bill become a law.

The condition of Senator-elect W. D. Washburn is such as to cause the gravest apprehensions of his family and friends concerning his recovery from the illness which has prostrated him since the eventful evening of the caucus. His exertions during the campaign were too much for his constitution, and when the end came he was completely prostrated, and his nervous system was unable to sustain the tension to which it had been subjected. With a relaxation of the active work there was a complete collapse and the distinguished Mill City citizen has been confined to his bed ever since the result of the caucus was announced. Although it was generally known that Mr. Washburn was ill, the serious nature of his sickness has been carefully concealed from all save his intimate friends. One of the causes assigned for his illness is over indulgence in cigars, a habit to which he was unaccustomed, and it is well known that during the contest for the senatorship it was very rarely that Mr. Washburn was visible in the rotunda of the Merchants without a cigar in his mouth.

Petty Criminalities.

A coroner's jury at Kansas rendered a verdict declaring that J. W. Bodgood, the supposed victim of an assault on Grand avenue, came to his death by an accidental fall. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by some one who was jealous of his attentions to a disreputable woman, in front of whose house Bodgood was found lying unconscious.

Twenty tramps, after a begging and thieving tour of Eau Claire, Wis., appeared in the suburbs and took possession of a Wisconsin Central section house. They collected their booty, consisting of several bags of provisions and other plunder. A platoon of police raided them. They resisted and a lively battle followed. Shots were fired, and finally the whole gang were captured and jailed except one.

White Caps visited the residence of Patrick O'Neill, in Indianapolis. O'Neill was taken from the house, rolled in the snow, severly whipped and warned to discontinue the ill treatment of his family. O'Neill, who is a laborer in Kingan's packing house, is a heavy drinker, and frequently while intoxicated had beaten his wife and children, having been several times arrested and fined for that offense.

As James M. Williams was passing the Commercial hotel, at Auburn, Neb., Benjamin Skillman, who had been hiding in the shadow of the building, sprang out and shot him in the hip with a revolver. The two men then clinched and after a short struggle, Skillman fired again, striking Williams in the base of the brain and killing him instantly. Skillman escaped. Williams was charged with seducing Skillman's sister.

A Bohemian woman, too drunk to tell her name, clasping to her bosom a thinly clad little girl, aged about 3 years, was picked up by the police on Nutt court, Chicago. They were almost frozen to death. After a time the woman stated that she and her husband had been out drinking beer together, having the child with them, and on their way home she had fallen to the sidewalk too drunk to proceed further. She said her drunken husband had left her. The mother will recover, but the child may not survive the exposure. They will be kept at the station until the husband can be found.

Some time ago two men named Banks and Winters were arrested at Dubuque for burglary, but on trial were acquitted. They were not released, however, but were brought to Anumosa, and after a preliminary hearing were held to the district court on a charge of robbing Charles Weigel's jewelry store several weeks ago. Both are professional cracksmen and each has served three terms in the penitentiary. Banks made his escape once by getting a fellow convict to cover him up in a load of manure that he was hauling outside the prison yard. He was rearrested in New Jersey after a long search. Winters tried to escape several times, and once when a guard found him cutting a hole through the roof of the cell house he was shot in the leg, from the effects of which he still walks lame.

H. B. Roe, an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at Austin, has been missing for some time. He drew his pay one afternoon, and did not return home that night. His wife thought it strange, and early the next morning made anxious inquiries for him. The police were notified, but no trace of him could be found. The matter was kept quiet, hoping that he would return, his young wife not believing that he would desert her, but now she states that she knows that he has gone, and she is nearly crazed with grief. Various theories are given for his strange departure, one of which is that he has another wife living in the East, and that she was about to arrive upon the ground in a short time, and not caring to meet both at the same time Roe left for parts unknown.

Foreign Gleanings

The steamship British King, from Liverpool, has landed at Philadelphia an immense English locomotive for experimental use on the Pennsylvania road. It was built at the shops of the London & Northwestern railroad at Crewe, Eng., and is one of the double expansion type, after the style of marine engines. This sort of engine has never been used with a locomotive in this country. It is claimed that the big machine can run at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

Malieota, the Samoan potentate deposed by the Germans, bears a name which signifies a great deal to the Navigator islands. Malieota the Great lived a long time ago, and his memory is venerated by the Samoans. He led his people in many wars and finally conquered their ancient enemies, the Tongas. "Malieota" is a word which means to the Samoans what "Cæsar" did to the Romans. As every Roman emperor, whether Julius, Augustus, or Nero, was a Cæsar, to each head of the family founded by the conqueror Savea is called Malieota.

Other News Jottings.

Some Americans who represent a dredging company have gone to Paris to work for a contract on a section of the Panama ditch. They evidently have confidence that the scheme is to be pushed through.

Advices from Alaska say the winter there has so far been a discouraging one to the people of the territory owing to the severe storms. The heaviest snowstorm since 1875 occurred this winter, and owing to the depth of snow upon the ground traders and hunters have undergone a great delay in preparing for the coming hunting trips.

The news of the selection of Wm. Allison as secretary of the treasury gives unbounded satisfaction in Iowa. There is a general feeling of regret over the vacancy it makes in the Senate of the United States, and it is the general feeling that it will be a difficult task, indeed, to find a successor who combines the many excellent qualities which he possesses and which so well fit him to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States. The vacancy will probably be filled by appointment from the Governor.

Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, a member of the committee on Indian affairs, says "There is little hope for the passage of the Sioux bill, or any other bill, from our committee at this session. There are several appropriation bills in the way—Oklahoma will take time; the contested election case may consume the better part of the week; the Union Pacific funding bill may come up and raise a storm; a hundred other matters stand in the way, and the Indian committee will have small show for the Sioux bill, or any other measure." Knute Nelson, while declining to be interviewed, expressed practically the same views.

The seizure of Canadian railway cars at Detroit has been entirely eclipsed by the seizure of five miles of the track of the St. Croix & Penobscot railway, a road which runs from Calais, Me., up the St. Croix valley to Princeton, in the same state. At Baring the road crosses the St. Croix river into New Brunswick, and for five miles is undoubtedly within Canadian territory. The road has been built for some years, but the question of collecting duty on the materials originally used in construction has never been raised although they were wholly imported from the states. Recently, however, the line was entirely refitted with new ties, rails, fastenings and a telephone service. In bringing into Canada the materials used in refitting the line, no representations were made to the Canada customs department, and accordingly the five miles of track in New Brunswick have been seized by two officers from St. Stephens, acting under instructions from Inspector McLaren, of St. John. The value of the seizure is $3,000. Pending a settlement traffic will not be interrupted.

Indian Commissioner Oberly sent the following telegram to Indian Agent Gregory at the La Pointe agency, Wis., authorizing the resumpting of timber cutting at that agency. In accordance with instructions of the department I hereby authorize you to permit the resumption of cutting and hauling under contract made for the completion of contracts of the season of 1887-88, that were interrupted by the orders of this office, dated March 14, 1888, and also the resumption of cutting and hauling under all new contracts made for the present season. But you are instructed that such authorization is limited to the fulfillment of such contracts only as have been made in accordance with blank forms of contract heretofore furnished to you and with instructions heretofore given to you upon this subject, and that no cutting or hauling shall be done upon any allotments that have not been approved by the president.

Great Car-Drivers Strike in New York.

The long threatened surface road strike was inaugurated at New York on the 29th. The only cars running were those of the Third avenue and Bleecker street roads. The terms of the men are, in brief, $2.25 per day of 10 hours' work inside of 12 hours. A lively row occurred at Grand street. Tuesday morning, when a crowd of strikers tried to overturn a car. The Grand street crossing line was tied up when the last car came in. The company notified the police that it would try to run a car in a short time. The police reserves were ordered out and some of them placed about the company's stables and offices. Shortly before 6 o'clock a car was drawn from the barn down to the starting point in front of the ferry. A howling mob of strikers surrounded it the minute it came from the barn. A hollow square of stalwart police officers surrounded the car and the mob did nothing more than yell. A vast crowd of people from the neighboring tenements gathered at the scene. All of them were in sympathy with the strikers, and their presence and cries tended to increase the intense excitement that reigned in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. John Mahoney, a clerk in the office, drove the car. He is the same man who took out the first car during the last strike on this line. The car stood a little while before a start was made. It was surrounded by an ever-increasing throng that yelled itself hoarse. The police were strung along Grand street about one to a block. At last the car started, and the crowd began to make mischief. A truck was driven on the car tracks. A police officer tried to interfere, but was carried off his feet by the securing mob. This obstacle was removed and the car passed on. Halts were made on almost every block. Other trucks were placed on the car tracks, but were quickly removed. At Grand and Attorney streets another heavy furniture wagon barred the way and stopped the car. The crowd surrounded the car and unhitched the horses. They were given a sharp blow and started off, almost dragging the driver over the front of the car. Despite the police, however, the mob lifted the car bodily and slung it across the track. Police kept dashing up all the time and attacked the struggling strickers. A moment or two of this and the crowd became disordered, and began to scatter. The police had gained the day. The fight had been short but decisive. The trouble was not over yet, however. The police captured one of the ringleaders, and in court he was fined. The car by this time was righted and the horses hitched to it. It was drawn to the other and taken back to the stable.

While the strikers do not hesitate to attack and beat the new men employed by the roads, they disperse without offering serious resistance when police appear on the scene. Superintendent of Police Murray expresses the determination to give the protection of the laws to the companies and their workmen. In Brooklyn the situation is reversed. The police in that city offer no protection to the companies of their present employes. The sympathy is entirely with the strikers, and but little effort appears to be made to enforce the law. In consequence of this, the street railroad companies of that city have not made any effort to run cars.

What Boulangerism Means.

The Paris Temps does not attempt to ignore the importance of Gen. Boulanger's triumph, but at the same time it strenuously rejects the idea of the adoption of exceptional measures by the government, or of rebelling against the popular verdict. Gen Boulanger, it says, will not conspire against the republic, simply because he has no need to do so. The electors, it believes, voted chiefly—not against the republic, but against an incapable and impotent chamber of deputies.

The German newspapers of all shades of political opinion regard the success of Gen. Boulanger as an evil augury for the French republic.

The North German Gazette—It is the most important event of recent times in the domain of foreign politics. The regime of the parliamentary republic has suffered a severe reverse in its own capital. The defeat of the government will probably lead to all sorts of surprises.

The Post—A government that has received such a blow can no longer be regarded as a serious government. The centenary year of 1889 will not be behind its predecessor in importance.

The National Zeitung—The discontented elements combined to support Boulanger. If he should prove to be a serious pretender the fall of the republic is a certainty.

Tht Vossische Zeitung—It was not Boulanger alone that was victorious, but also his program to establish a dictatorship and emphasize the fact that he is the man for the League of Patriots—that his glorious sword is to rend the peace of Frankfort and win back Alsace-Loraine. The French mean once more to be a grand nation.

The Volks Zeitung recalls the warning of the Republique Francaise—"An Emperor if you wish for one"—and says Paris, responds, "Yes, we do wish for one."

The Volks Zeitung—The blinded people of Paris have with pessimist impatience opened the doors for the return of an imperialist reaction.

The London Telegraph's Paris correspondent informs his paper that in an interview Gen. Boulanger said: Instead of the government's treating the election as an ordinary accident affecting the life of parliament, they have made out that the future of the republic depends upon it. If they do not know what to do I will not help them. I do not wish to give color to their accusation that I am a disturber. I did not go to the chamber because I did not desire any demonstration. The government represents disorder, I impersonate order.

A Ghost Story by Telegraph.

There is a belief among a certain class of unenlightened people that the place where some person was killed will be haunted thereafter. In order to show the readers what the ghost almost always is in the many strange phenomena that are witnessed by so many people let this suffice: Recently in Benton town, Carver county, Minn., a strange apparition in the form of a man was seen hovering about and around the place where an old settler was found dead a short time ago. As the widow saw the light occasionally around her house and yard, she became alarmed. She, without further delay, told about this occurrence to her neighbors. In order to convince themselves of the fact, a few of the yeomen went to the spot one night, endeavoring to investigate what the so-called ghost consisted of; but on nearing the specter their courage gave way, and they fled home. Now, it became so credible that things concerning it were only whispered around among the deluded people; they feared the ghost too much to talk about it openly. Months passed by, and only until a week ago had anybody the courage to investigate when, all of a sudden, a bold-hearted young man heard of the reports that were in the air. He went there one evening and, as usual, the ghost appeared on a distant bridge. While coming over a distant hill his companions became terrfiied at the strange sight and hid behind trees; but, after coaxing and encouraging them a while, they proceeded with him to the ghost, and on arriving they found the figure of a man, made of newspapers and sticks, and a water kettle formed the head and in this were burning a couple of candle lights. This was the dreaded ghost. But they went further. Tearing down the fixture to examine the paper, they found the name of a certain individual on the margin of it. Infuriated through the discovery, the men began to scold. Without a moment's notice a man appeared, ordering them to surrender or he would shoot. Not fearing the rifle in his hand, they rushed to him, and he barely escaped a good thrashing, acknowledging that he made this image. He denied having caused the previous apparitions; but since then nothing was ever seen or heard. Were it not disclosed, the people would still believe a ghost was around.

A Good Epigram.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Edgar Saltus was in the city recently on business connected with the publication of his forthcoming novel. He is a man of striking appearance and his manner is characterized by a nameless charm that is compounded of good breeding and a knowledge of the world.

In the course of a conversation some one said, speaking of a friend: "If he were a man of more conscience he would never do the things he is sorry for and if he were a man of less conscience he would never be sorry for things he had done."

"That's good," said Mr. Saltus, after a moment. "That hits off a character in a sentence. If you don't mind I think. I shall make use of it," which is an illustration of one of the many ways that Mr. Saltus employs to fill his stories with terse, crisp epigrams.

BATTLE AND BIVOUAC,

Are Lived Over Again in Reminiscences by the Assembled G. A. R. Veterans in their Grand Encampment at St. Paul.

The twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic concluded in a most satisfactory manner a two days' session at St. Paul. The following is the report on the

SOLDIER'S HOME.

Whereas, the board of Trustees of the Minnesota soldiers' home have discharged their duties with singular perseverance, and a fidelity which commands the gratitude of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the discharge of their duties have acquired a knowledge of the demands of the institution; and

Whereas, the board of trustees aforesaid have passed a resolution asking the state legislature to appropriate $100,000 for 1889, and $100,000 for 1890, for the purpose of erecting buildings to meet the evident needs of the institution in the immediate future, and also $10,000 for each of the fiscal years for improvement of the grounds, and in addition thereto they ask that section 30 of the law shall be amended to permit the transfer of surplus funds from soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund, without operating to reduce the amount available in the latter fund for the current year; and

Whereas, they ask a provision to be inserted in the law permitting the trustees at their discretion to aid ex-soldiers who have resided one year in Minnesota to return to their homes in other states; therefore be it

Resolved by the twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. That it endorse the request of the board of trustees for appropriations aforesaid and the amendments of the law as suggested; be it further

Resolved, That the subject matter of this resolution be engrossed in the form of a memorial, and that the same be signed by the department commander and his adjutant and forwarded to the senate and speaker of the house of representatives in legislature assembled.

COFFEE AND HARDTACK.

Genuine old-time army hard tack! The present generation wouldn't recognize it, but the veterans did. In one of the rooms connected with the hall there were several boxes of the hard little cakes, made of flour and water, without a pinch of salt, and an inexhaustible supply of coffee, all free under the dispensing hand of Comrade John A. Meak, of Acker post. Ex-soldiers who hadn't tasted hardtack since the war tried their teeth on it. They found the hardtack all right, but the teeth a little shaky.

"This is pretty good to what we used to have down in the Shenandoah," remarked a one-armed vet, as he tackled a piece of the hardtack. "I think if this was put to soak it would get soft in a couple of days. Down South I've tried soaking it a week, and then it was just as hard as ever." The stories told in this little room during the day would fill a volume.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The principal candidates for department commander were: Edwin Dunn of Eyota and A. Barto of Sauk Center to make the race. Mr. Dunn although senior vice commander of the department, is also a member of the Loyal Legion. Therefore, it was argued. Mr. Dunn wears silk stockings. Moreover, he keeps them up with silver garters. Hence, the Grand Army don't want him. The G. A. R. men eat hard tack and drink coffee. The Loyal Legion men drink champagne and have cake.

It was a good race the two candidates made, and the announcement of the ballot was awaited eagerly. Three hundred and sixty-two votes were cast, of which Mr. Barto received 196 and Mr. Dunn 139, the remainder being scattering. Mr. Barto's election was made unanimous.

"By Gad, sir," remarked a department official, "that result beats me. I knew there was some feeling against the Loyal Legion men, but I had no idea there was so much of it."

On taking the chair, Commander Barto spoke briefly. The position, he said, was one to sacred to be sought after and too honorable to be refused. He thanked the comrades for the honor.

For senior vice commander James Compton received 170 votes and B. F. Goodwin 83. The election of Comrade Compton was made unanimous. The complete list of officers of the department for the first year is as follows:

Department Commander—A. Barto of Sauk Center.

Senior Vice Commander—James Compton of Fergus Falls.

Junior Vice Commander—C. G. Parker of St. Paul.

Chaplain—Rev. W. E. Stanley of Owatonna.

Surgeon—Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Paul.

Council of Administration—Thomas Montgomery, Post 37; R. C. Livingstone, Post 3; L. G. Nelson, Post 32; Perry Starkweather, Post 31; J. M. D. Craft, Post 47.

Delegates to National Encampment at Milwaukee—At large, J. H. Mullen of Wabashaw, W. F. Sutherland of Austin, S. W. Hayes of Redwood Falls, Robert Scraft of Pipestone, R. S. Miles of Glencoe, M. M. Clark of Northfield, Robert Stratton of Minneapolis, George O. Austin of St. Paul; G. H. Holden of Duluth.

MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, Jan., $1.13; Feb., $1.13½; May, $1.16; Track, $1.15; No. 1 northern, Jan., $1.00; Feb., $1.00½; May, $1.02⅝; Track, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 northern, Jan., 90c.; Feb., 90½c; May, 92⅝c; Track, 92@95c. Patents, sacks to local dealers, $6.25@6.40; patents to ship, sack, car lots, $6@6.15; in barrels, $6.20@6.35; delivered at New England points, $6.90@7; New York points, $6.80@6.90; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.75@6.85; bakers' here, $4.20@5.30; superfine, $2.50@4.10; red dog, sacks, $1.50@1.65; red dog, barrels, $1.70@1.85. Bran and shorts, at $9.25@9.50; $9.50 for common lots. Corn, 28@29c for grinding samples. Nice No. 2 and No. 3 yellow held at 30@31c. Oats, 24@25c, choice 28@29c. Barley, 45@52c. Hay—Wild, $4.50@5.25, timothy, $7.50@8.25. Flax—Quoted at $1.56; Chicago, $1.62. Feed, $11.50@12.50.

ST. PAUL.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, 95c. Corn, No. 2 old, 31½c; January, 31c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c.; No. 2 white, 27.; No. 3 25c. Rye, No. 2, 50c. Barley No. 2, 60c.; No. 3, 40@55c. Ground Feed, 12@12.50. Corn meal, unbolted, $12.50. Bran, bulk, $9.50; Hay, No. 1 upland prairie, $5.50, No. 1 $4; Timothy, $8.50. Dressed hogs, $5.50. Timothy seed, $1.40. Clover seed, $4.60. Flax seed, $1.55. Eggs, 15c.; icehouse, 12c. Flour, patents, $6.40; straights, $5.75@6.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 94½@94⅝; No 3 spring wheat, 85@93c.; No. 2 red, 94½@94⅝c. No. 2 corn 34¾c. No. 2 oats, 25c. No. 2 rye 48c. No. 2 barley, nominal. No. 1, flax-seed $1.61. Prime timothy seed $1.55. Mess pork per bbl. $11.50. Lard per 100 lbs. $6.75@6.80. Short rid sides loose $6.05@6.15. dry salted shoulders (boxed) $6.37½@6.50. Eggs 15c.

Mrs. Mary H. Latimer, widow of R. F. Latimer occupies a residence alone at Jackson, Mich. Her only son, R. Irving Latimer, a druggist, sleeps at the store. He went to Detroit and remained over night. During the night some one entered the cellar and was evidently familiar with the house, as he took a roundabout way to the bed where Mrs. Latimer was sleeping. He stepped to her bedside and shot her through the jaw, the ball taking an upward course. She sprung from the bed and evidently started for the window, when she was shot again in the head and fell dying in a pool of blood, with her head resting on a chair. As nothing was taken from the house, robbery was not the motive. All the property, valued at $16,000, reverts to Irving. The work was done so coolly, and every track so carefully covered, that no clue has as yet been discovered that throws the least light upon the mystery.

J. A. Hill, a well known citizen of Mechanicsville, Iowa, received a letter signed by White Caps, notifying him to change his ways. He published in a local paper a reply, saying: "My habits will be continued as heretofore. I fear nothing. There is not enough thugs, roughs or bruisers in or around Mechanicsville sufficient to strike terror to my heart. Furthermore, allow me to suggest that in your murderous attempt you make no mismoves; that your calculations are carried out with mathematical precision, as halts and delays may prove dangerous, and a White Cap's wife may be on the next morn a widow.

An attempt was made to wreck the Colorada, Utah & Pacific passenger train on the Union Pacific road near Wilson, Kan. A large lot of heavy timber and boards had been piled upon the track, a part of which was knocked aside by the engine and the remainder run over by the train. The spot selected was where the track runs on a high embankment, and had the train left the rails there would have been a fearful loss of life. No reason except robbery can be assigned for the action of the would-be wreckers.

A well known character of Livingston, Montana named Charles Townly was found lying in an old engine house suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. He had evidently prepared for the event. A cap was pulled down over his ears and his coat was buttoned up. On his breast was pinned a paper on which was written: "I cannot freeze to death. I have been ruined by a prostitute. She soaked my tools for whisky. I could have made money by paper hanging and house painting, what little money I did get bought whisky for the harlot. I curse the time I met her, so I have poisoned myself." Charles Townly was a man who had know better days. He was at one time an actor in the Chicago theaters, and four or five years ago was the best man in the Livingstone variety shows, when times were flush and the town booming. His career here has been one of dissipation and crime and he sank gradually lower and lower until he became one of the outcasts of the town. When found there was by his side a half-ounce bottle of morphine, which was half empty. He died and will be buried by the county, as he has no friends or relations.

CABINET GLANCES.

The Problem Now in Good Condition for a Casual and Reminiscent Review.

Blaine Will Probably Be Secretary of State, Because There Is No Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The nearly universal conviction that the momentous question of the next cabinet has been all but decided at Indianapolis, and the general agreement of public conjecture upon its main features open the way to a review of the converging streams of circumstances and event which have led up so nearly to the final culmination. It is not prudent to take anything for granted until Gen. Harrison's conclusions are announced upon his own authority. The unanimity of conjecture, however, furnishes a sufficiently substantial framework for reminiscent comment. These things may be taken for granted: That Allison is Gen. Harrison's choice for the treasury; that Sherman is no longer thought of for any position; that Blaine is most likely to be secretary of state, for the reason that no other Republican leader of equal rank cares to contest the place with him; that New York is unlikely to be represented in any prominent place; that John Wanamaker will have some portfolio; that no other senator than Allison will be called into the cabinet, and that the smaller places will be given to men relatively qualified for them, like Gen. Alger, Estee or Swift of California, the lesser Indiana aspirants or the comparatively unknown candidates from the South. It will not be a distinguished cabinet, except in one or two places. It will not drain the senate of its talent; it will not be an assemblage of the great lights of the party nor a group of factional leaders.

THE CABINET'S COMPLEXION.

It will be reasonably harmonious in itself and fairly representative. It will probably be a good working body. It will not be a brilliant council of statesman of national fame and commanding ability. How has such a cabinet grown out of the very different probabilities which took shape in the public mind soon after Harrison's election? Mainly by a process of progressive exclusion. One name after another dropped out of the first tentative lists as the views of the president-elect and of the gentlemen proposed to him as his cabinet advisers became known. If the great suggesting and advising public has not had its way altogether about the cabinet, there is some consolation for it in the reflection that Gen. Harrison has not wholly had his way about it either. He has had to make a cabinet such as he could, not such as he would. The available cabinet material presented to him after his election is roughly divisible into two categories, men who wanted places without being notably unfit for them, and men who were notably fit for place without wanting it. That is to say, men who urged their claims to cabinet appointments upon the president-elect, and men whose appointment was urged upon him without any effort on their part. This division does not necessarily stamp one class as selfish office seekers and the other as patients. Men are often as selfish in refusing office as seeking it. It happens that most of the cabinet candidates urged on Gen. Harrison without any effort on their own part had better places already. Most of the candidates of the second category are in the senate. The party leaders to whom the public mind spontaneously turned as the fittest men to serve as advisors of the new president were nearly all senators or ex-senators—Sherman, Warner Miller, Allison, and John Spooner. The men whose claims were urged by themselves or by interested friends, like Blaine, Platt and Wanamaker, were all out of office and, with one brilliant exception, out of the range of spontaneous public selection.

GEN. HARRISON'S POSITION.

It is undoubtedly true that Gen. Harrison himself, like his great voluntary advisory council, the officious and interested public, turned first to the senate in his search for cabinet material. This was the more natural because nearly all his personal intimates among the public men of the day are senators and ex-senators. Scarcely any cabinet candidate outside of the senate was personally known to him, or, indeed, prominent enough to be well known to him in any way, except Blaine, and there were reasons for not turning first of all to the man who seems to be his final choice for the first place in the cabinet. It is perfectly well known in well informed circles that there was a time when Mr. Blaine himself doubted whether he wished to go into Gen. Harrison's cabinet. There was a time when he would have preferred to return to the senate if either of the Maine senators would have taken the secretaryship of the navy or a foreign mission. Their willingness to do so was tested and both preferred the senate. It was not until after this that Mr. Blaine was sure he wanted to go into the cabinet. So it happened that the senate remained the most conspicuous field of cabinet gossip. There is probably this solid foundation of fact for all the gossip connecting the names of senators with cabinet places that at least two members of that body besides Allison could have had places in the cabinet if they would have taken them.

MEN WHO DIDN'T WANT IT.

That Sherman is one goes without saying. Without doubt he could have been secretary of state if he had given one-fourth as much evidence of his desire to do so as Mr. Blaine has given. Nobody can say the place has been positively offered to Sherman, but nearly everybody believes that it has been made known to him that he could have it for the asking. The opinion of those nearest to him is that he would have been willing to round out his career with one or two terms of service in the state department if it could have come to him without contest or solicitation. But he did not want the place enough to ask for it or show the least desire to have it. Between two party leaders like Blaine and Sherman, of equal prominence and following, one eager for service and ready to resent neglect, the other cavalier and indifferent and perfectly content to be overlooked, the choice of the president-elect was almost inevitable. He could not well urge the place upon Sherman, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if he has finally decided to offer it to Blaine. The case was different with Senator Allison. He was never a candidate for a place in the cabinet in any sense, though his fitness for the treasury department was universally recognized. He was still more reluctant to leave the senate than Sherman. If he has consented to do so, as everybody believes he has, he has made a considerable sacrifice of comfort, inclination, and even of ambition. Allison is still a presidential possibility, and the senate is better training ground for the presidency than the cabinet.

ALLISON A NECESSITY.

But he has been urged as Sherman never was. The New York party feud and the impossibility of taking a secretary of the treasury from there without embroiling the administration in local politics, made Allison a necessity to the president-elect. There was no such alternative to him as Blaine to Sherman. He had to be prevailed upon. It appears that he has been. The conjectural cabinet turns upon Allison. If, after all, he will not accept, it will be chaos again. He is more a fixed point in it than Blaine, upon whom public opinion has settled only because since Sherman was out of the question there is no other name of adequate importance in the field of discussion. It is not believed, as his friends assert, that the state department has been offered to him and accepted. It is not believed that it will be offered to anybody until Allison has decided. Then, however, the preponderance of opinion is that the offer will be made. Nobody doubts that it will be accepted. So, notwithstanding Gen. Harrison's natural inclination to the senate, he has gotten only one cabininet officer out of that body, and that one only after a hard fight. I am none the less satisfied, however, that the chief reliance of his administration will be upon his old and trusted associates in that body, who have strengthened rather than weakened their influence with him by standing aside from the scramble for seats in his cabinet.

F. A. CARLE.

NOW FOR THE NOOSE.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota Has Not a Bit of Consolation for the Barrett Boys.

St. Paul, Minn., January 29, 1889.

Judge Collins, of the supreme court, yesterday handed down a decision which so far as that tribunal is concerned settles the fate of Tim and Pete Barrett, the murderers of Thomas Toliefsen. The decision is averse to a new trial in both cases. The decree, of course, is concurred in by the full bench. The information that a new trial had been refused the condemned brothers created no special surprise in Minneapolis, where the cowardly and unprovoked murder of July 26, 1887, and all its attendant sensational circumstances created a more intense feeling than was ever before created in the Northwest. The decision comes almost exactly on the day which marks the eighteenth month of the atrocious deed. The story of the crime, twice related in so clear and connected a manner by Henry Barrett, the brother and accomplice who saw fit to take a most unnatural role to save his own neck, is yet fresh in the public mind. Old Mrs. Barrett the mother of the murderers, seems to feel most keenly the uncertainty of life with her sons. She has been awaiting the decision from the higher court with an interest so intense that she sometimes appears to be a mental wreck. While Mr. Erwin and the other attorneys in the case have encouraged her, she was sagacious enough to know that that was part of their business. During the past few days the old woman has been in a state of feverish excitement. The only one who did anything which was calculated to prepare the old woman's mind for the inevitable was the female astrologist who a few days ago read the PIONEER PRESS and then told Mrs. Barrett that she had it straight from spirit land that her beloved sons would find no consolation in the supreme court. However, the Barrett family appears to be one whose characteristic is hopefulness. This trait is as apparent in young Pete as in any of them, and perhaps more so, and he was more surprised than Tim.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

The news was received at the sheriff's office about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was not received in official form, but the sheriff at once took cognizance of it, and made arrangements accordingly. Deputy Sheriff Ege is still confined to his home on Seventh avenue south, and is convalescing after a two-weeks' illness. Deputy Sheriff Shepley informed the sheriff, and the latter gave orders to have the murderers given new clothing throughout, and placed in separate cells in the third or upper tier. Tim had been confined in the lower tier, and Pete in the tier above. There were several prisoners in the upper tier, but these were distributed in the other two tiers. Jailer Riley was the first to inform the murderers of the action of the supreme court. Peter appeared greatly surprised, and the youthful face which has hardly borne a solemn expression during all this terrible ordeal now looked the picture of discouragement.

"I expected that we would be given a new trial," said Pete. "I will see Mr. Erwin soon. I feel that I am innocent, and do think I ought to have a new tril."

The young prisoner was not disposed to say much. After the above sentence he gave a heavy sigh, assumed a brighter aspect and told the officers about him that while the news was bad he was not giving up. The boy has unlimited confidence in his attorney. He has not been alone since his sentence, but has been mixed up with a gang of spirited, devil-may-care young fellows, and naturally enough he did not seem to realize the situation. His present changed position will no doubt bring him to his senses. Jim was told the news a few minutes afterward. He was surprised but hardly uttered a word. He was more nervous after that than before, and this was about the only change. The prisoners asked that a telegram be sent to Mr. Erwin and the request was complied with. Jim was indignant when the officers started to search and undress him. He rebelled and said: "I don't think you have got any right to do this until I hear from my attorney."

It is the intention to keep the Barretts in separate cells in the upper tier, instead of placing them in the cage constructed for their special use immediately after they received their sentence last spring. Sheriff Ege says the apartment is a miserably constructed one, and that he would not rest with the men in there. The cell is in the city department. It is about six feet long and four or five feet wide, with the light coming in from the top. This cage work above, the sheriff says, would make it an easy thing for the prisoners to use their suspenders or something else and hang themselves if they felt so disposed. Where they are now there is no chance for that, as the top is solid sheet iron. The lattice work at the rear is to be covered up. It is the intention to allow the men to walk in the corridor, leaving one man out one hour and his brother out the next. Marston V. Shaw and Mr. Tingley are detailed to watch the prisoners. Mr. Shaw will watch nights. Mrs Barrett learned the news last night, but did not visit the jail as was expected. She said:

It is a shame. I expected something better especially for my poor boy Pete. He is as innocent of this murder as I am, and it is a crime. I have felt lately that there was a cloud over the boys which would never be raised.

Sheriff Ege does not think Mrs. Barrett is in her right mind, and does not care to have her around the jail much. Of course she will be allowed to see her boys occasionally but she will not be allowed to give them food, as she has been doing. The sheriff intends to provide the prisoners with whatever they want himself. The sheriff expects to receive official notification of the supreme court decision this morning. The governor will probably fix the date of execution very soon.

THE EVIL THAT MEN DO.

Moore's Defalcation May Reach One Million Dollars—No Show of Prosecution—Ives' and Stayner's Big Bonds—Charged With Stealing Groceries at Brainerd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Interest in the great Moore defalcation continues almost unabated here. New and startling rumors are constantly being circulated and telegraphed abroad. It is now reported that Moore's shortage will reach the dizzy six figures; that a round million is the size of the whole made in the Connecticut Mutual surplus. This statement is published here this evening as a fact, but careful inquiry fails to verify it. On the other hand Winfield Miller, the trustee to whom Moore transferred his property, and who is now acting as the representative of the company here, stated positively that the defalcation does not exceed the first figures given by President Green, to wit, $500,000, of which $100,000 has been made good by Moore by property transfers. A gentleman who has a great deal of inside knowledge of the operations of Moore states positively that there will be no arrest. Though his name cannot be given for obvious reasons, his statements are regarded as trustworthy. The reason there will be no arrest; he says, is because of

THE SOCIAL RELATIONS

existing between Moore and some of the officials of the losing company. "There is no need for Moore to leave the city," says this authority, "because the company has not the slightest inclination to enter into any legal proceedings against him. Nobody knows this better than he himself, either; so that there is no danger of his taking fright and running away." The men in the city who have had the most dealings with insurance companies are still at a loss for any theory that will satisfactorily explain the success of Moore's method during such a long succession of years. The theory was put forth that if Moore held the company's power of attorney, and could thus release mortgages without his principals' knowing about it, he could commit gigantic frauds; but this theory is knocked in the head by an examination of the books in the office of the county recorder and no power of attorney was ever filed. The big defalcation rose to the dignity of a pulpit theme yesterday and was commented upon by the Rev. R. V. Hunter, who denounced what he characterized "loose business methods," on the part of any great corporations. Referring to Moore, he said: "The laws punishing this class of criminals ought to be more secure and better enforced, and international laws ought to be such that flight to Canada would not give immunity to law breakers."

Mercy for Fish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The president has commuted the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly president of the Marine National bank of New York, who was convicted in April, 1885 of misapplying the funds of that bank, and sentenced June 27, 1886, to ten years' imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., upon the first count of the indictment, with the statement that judgment for a like punishment will be entered upon conviction, had under ten counts of the indictments. The president's endorsement in this case is as follows: "This convict is sixty-nine years of age. Prior to his conviction he was trusted and respected by all who knew him. In the view I take of the application for his pardon there is no occasion to refer to the nature of his offense, nor to comment upon the evidence upon which his conviction rests. I have rarely, if ever, seen a petition for executive clemency signed so numerously as the one presented in this case by citizens of great respectability and business standing. The prisoner, since his conviction, has aided the administration of the criminal law by giving valuable testimony upon the trial of another offender. I am satisfied that he will not survive his imprisonment if much longer extended. Every object sought to be obtained by the punishment of crime will be accomplished, in my opinion, by a commutation of the convict's sentence to imprisonment for a term of five years and six months, with allowance of deductions for good conduct. Such commutation is therefore granted. The action of the president will cause the release of Fish May 14 next

The Brown Murder Trial.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 28. —The Brown murder case continues to grow in interest as the trial advances. The court room is crowded with women. The coroner to-day testified to having received a letter from Mrs. Brown while he was conducting the inquest in which she says: "I hope you will expedite matters as much as possible in your efforts to ascertain who is guilty, as the strain on my mind is intense. I had to feign sickness, and stay at Booth's last night. If you send any one to the house, send Carl Peterson, as he will be least likely to excite suspicion." Dr. Walters Haines, professor of chemistry in Rush medical college, Chicago, who examined the stomach of Hiram L. Brown, testified to having found in the stomach fourteen grains of undissolved arsenic and three and seven-tenths dissolved, and produced a jar containing the stomach. Dr. Phillips, who was the first physician called, stated that the patients were vomiting and purging when he called, and complained of pain in the region of the stomach and bowels. He did not see Mrs. Brown vomit or purge. When he left, early in the morning, Mrs. Brown was lying in bed. Her pulse was quickened. He did not consider her as sick as the rest. The case is being stubbornly fought by the defense. Mrs. Brown appears calm, but wears a look of extreme anxiety.

Alleged Grocery Thieves.

BRAINERD, Special Telegram, Jan. 28.—William Bently and Frank Osborne were before Judge Donalson, in the municipal court, to-day, charged with stealing groceries to the amount of $40. Part of the goods were found hid in a barrel in Osborne's residence. Both pleaded not guilty.

Minnesota Legislature.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Senator Daniels put in a bill to prohibit prize fighting and sparring matches. It provides that the principals in a prize fight or in "a convention commonly called a sparring match," and any person who aids or abets in any way such contests, or who publishes a challenge or delivers a challenge between parties or makes a wager on the result of a prize fight or sparring match, should be imprisoned in the common jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. Mr. Compton's bill permits aliens to own house lots in platted towns.

The senate accepted an invitation to attend the annual camp fire of the G. A. R. department of Minnesota to be held at Market hall and on motion of Mr. Daniels it was voted to extend the privileges of the floor to the Grand Army men who may come to St. Paul to attend the encampment. Several of the old soldiers visited the senate chamber during the session.

HOUSE—The house transacted no business yesterday except what had reference to the senatorial question. Technically, the session up to 11:30 was a part of the proceedings of the legislative day, which ended only when an adjournment was taken. In this technical parlance recesses, no matter of what length, cut no figure. Therefore the house journal of yesterday morning was dated "Tuesday, Jan. 22." The House then proceeded to ballot for United States Senator.

When the speaker announced that the vote showing Mr. Washburn to have received 80 votes, or four more than was necessary on a joint ballot and which, with the senate's 24, gave him 104 of the 124 Republican votes, there was a burst of applause.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses then went into joint convention and formally elected W. D. Washburn United States senator, the vote standing:

W. D. Washburn, 107; E. W. Durant, 20; C. M. Start, 9; E. M. Wilson, 2; T. E. Bowen, 1; M. E. Clapp, 1; J. P. Rea, 1.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Whiteman introduced a resolution censuring representative Day for his assault upon Senator Hixon in joint convention, which after debate, was laid on the table.

The following resolution was also presented but not acted upon.

Whereas, The committee to investigate the late rumors and charges in relation to the use of corrupt means in the late Republican senatorial caucus has imparted all the evidence to this body, and

Whereas, The said evidence does not in the opinion of this senate reflect upon the honor or integrity of any candidate for the office of senator of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the evidence taken be expunged from the record and the committed discharged.

The senate, after completing the regular order of business, went into executive session to consider the appointments of Gov. Merriam. The session occupied about fifteen minutes. All of the appointments were confirmed, apparently without objection being raised to any of them. The appointments made by ex-Gov. McGill, which on a previous occasion were referred to committees, also came before the senate and were duly confirmed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse George P. Dodd and Anna L. Dodd, his wife, gaurd and matron at the state prison, respectively, in the sum of $646.75, for loss in the prison fire in 1884.

By Mr. Durant—To reimburse Anson Northrop in the sum of $4,238 for moneys paid out and services rendered in connection with the Sioux outbreak in 1862-63.

By Mr. Day—To amend the railroad laws so as to authorize railroad companies to issue half-fare passes to ministers of the gospel.

By Mr. Estes—To authorize the village council of Delano to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000 for the construction of a wagon bridge across the south branch of Crow river, and for funding the floating indebtedness of the village.

HOUSE.—Mr. Davenport introduced a bill, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases of cattle and domestic animals. It provides for the appointment of a state veterinarian, to have general supervision of all cases of disease in cattle in the state or passing through it, and provides penalties for violation of his orders.

Some two years ago Mr. J. W. Reynolds of Herman was appointed the agent of the state in the indemnity lands matter at Washington, but no provision was made for his salary. Mr. Crossfield, therefore, has introduced a bill appropriating $5,800 for this purpose.

Among many bills introduced were these:

By Mr. McNelly—To authorize certain parties to build a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river between La Crosse and La Crescent.

By Mr. Morgan—To amend the act relating to proceedings supplementary to sheriffs' executions.

By Mr. Estes—To regulate the election of town supervisors and fixing the term of office.

By Mr. Willrick—To prevent the sale of fresh meat or fish on Sunday.

By Mr. Benson—To reimburse Capt. Anson Northrop, $4,200, for money spent during the Sioux outbreak in 1862-3.

By Mr. Davenport—To prevent and suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle and other domestic animals.

By Mr. Searle—To amend the General Laws of 1878 relating to salaries of county attorneys. Also to provide for the preparation and publication of a history of the organization and services of Minnesota troops in the civil war.

By Mr. Crossfield—To amend an act relating to the encouragement of higher education.

By Mr. Holstrom—To prohibit the keeping of a pool or billiard table in any room where a spirituous liquor is sold, in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

By. Mr. Holstrom—To appropriate for a bridge across the Crow river in Wright county.

By Mr. Haven—To amend the law relating to the inspection of illuminating oils.

Friday, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The work of the senate yesterday consisted mainly in the passage of bills of local application. Among the general bills introduced was one coming from Senator Hayden, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. It provides for the appointment by the governor, within sixty days after its passage, of a board of nine examiners, with a term of service of three years. The examiners will be of three classes namely: First, three gentlemen who hold diplomas of graduation from some veterinary college; second, three who have practiced veterinary medicine in Minnesota for at least fifteen years; and third, three homeopathic veterinarians who have practiced in the state at least ten years. The board may license to practice persons holding bona fide diplomas from veterinary colleges, and persons who shall pass an examination which the board will prescribe. They may also revoke licenses for cause, and persons who undertake to practice veterinary medicine except under the conditions of this act will be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. The bill was sent to the committee on agriculture.

The following House bills were passed, and are new laws unless vetoed:

To legalize the action of the voters of Renville in issuing bonds for the purpose of building a village hall.

To change the boundaries of school districts at Kasson, Dodge county.

To amend the charter of the village of Cannon Falls.

To authorize the town of Two Rivers, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Elmdale to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the town of Bellevue, Morrison county, to issue bonds to the amount of $7,500 to aid in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

To authorize the village of Alexanria to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing sewers.

To authorize the village of Perham, Otter Tail county, to invest in approved securities.

To prescribe the commissioner districts of Hennepin county.

HOUSE.—The house closed a good week's work yesterday with a four-hour session, during which the whole order of business from the introduction of petitions to the general orders was gone over and the calendar cleared up, so that a new score may be begun next week.

Petitions for a bill which shall provide for the submission to the people an amendment to the constitution for the state for prohibition have been coming before both houses of the legislature very numerously since the very first day.

The bill to make slander in certain cases a felony was recommitted to the committee on judiciary on the ground that it was too sweeping in its terms. Mr. Forbes said that as the bill was worded it protected women of tainted characters, and tended to prevent litigation, while chaste women, whom it was designed to protect, could derive but little benefit from it. Judge Fleming thought that imputations on a woman's character ought to be made a misdemeanor and not a felony. Mr. Hompe defended the bill and the final disposition was made that it might be revised and amended.

The following senate bills were passed:

To regulate the catching of fish in Dean Lake, in town of Rock, county of Wright.

To authorize the village of Delano, Wright county, to issue $5,000 bonds for the erection of a bridge.

To authorize the village of Elbow Lake to issue bonds.

To authorize the county commissioners of Polk county to issue bonds for general improvements.

The Legislature adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The white wing-ed dove of peace again flutters above the figure of the blind goddess on the capitol dome, and her benign influence once more penetrates the legislative halls. Mr. Hixon, of the senate, and Mr. Smith of the house, have had a meeting, and have come to a satisfactory understanding regarding the harsh words uttered in the heat of the senatorial contest; and, as the result of this personal adjustment of the affair, the senate has expunged from the record the resolution censuring Representative Smith.

A couple of bills affecting the state normal school were introduced by Mr. Holmes. One calls for an appropriation of $13,000 in addition to the sum already allowed for the year 1889, and annually hereafter, of which sum the Winona normal school is to receive $5,000 and the Mankato and St. Cloud schools $4,000 each. The sum of $12,000 is also appropriated for the Moorhead school for the years 1889 and 1890. The other bill proposes to increase the membership of the normal school board from six to eight.

The old soldiers of the state received attention to the extent of two bills and one resolution. One of the bills was introduced by Senator Edwards and prohibits with a penalty, the taking of fees or reward by any person for securing relief for an old soldier under the state relief act—chapter 148 General Laws of 1887. The other bill, which was introduced by Mr. Pope by request, provides that there shall be paid to veterans of the late war who were in the service at least one year a sum equal to the aggregate sums which were levied upon himself and family for the purpose of paying bounties, together with interest on the same at 7 per cent from the time the levies were made.

HOUSE.—Mr. Underwood introduced a petition for the establishment of a state park at or near the soldiers' home in Hennepin county.

Mr. Keyes introduced a resolution, which passed, requiring that the judiciary committee ascertain the exact time which the legislature should sit. In explaining the resolution he said that the amendments adopted last fall provided that the legislature should not sit more than ninety days, but did not specify what time it should adjourn.

Gov. Merriam sent in a communication saying that he had approved certain bills. The recommendation of the judiciary committee that Mr. Hompe's slander bill be indefinitely postponed and the veterinary surgeon bill be referred to the committee on agriculture were adopted.

The committee on rules reported a substitute to Mr. Flynn's resolution, naming certain men to various positions in the house, and asserting that the committees were the best judges of who should be clerks of the various committees. The speaker was authorized to appoint W. Crane assistant clerk of the judiciary committee at $5 per day, J. R. Mortz keeper of committee rooms at $3 per day, George Cole file keeper at $2.50 per day, M. Adams comparing clerk to enrolling clerk at $5 per day, William H. Rose clerk of committee on accounts and expenditures at $5 per day, D. M. Turner clerk of committee on education at $5 per day.

She Caught Him On the Fly.

At eight o'clock the other morning a wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for town and kindly said to him, "William, you know how sadly I want a blue bunting dress."

"Yes, dear," he remarked, "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great."

Forty minutes after this he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and fishing rod, bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit pie, and a bottle of liquor of rich color, and he was just lighting a fine cigar when his wife came along.

"What! you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; I was just going to the market. Where are you going? What's in the basket?"

"I was going to carry this fishing rod to a friend in Fenchurch street," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket? Well, I was going to take it to the orphan asylum as a present to the children. It is a donation from six business friends."

"William. I don't believe it."

"Sh! don't talk so loud."

"William, I shall talk louder yet," she exclaimed." "I'll bet you are going fishing."

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself."

"And I'll do it," she promptly replied, as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you—"

"No, sir, I hadn't. You had better make haste with that fishing rod, as the man may want it, and be careful how you stand about in the hot sun."

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fishing rod and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance," "Tom, I'm suffering from neuralgia, and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad, but we can never tell what a day may bring forth."

There were chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled, even when she wished that she was an orphan, if that was the way they were fed. He betrayed the gloom of his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket, and saw it labeled "Good for little children," that he said:

"Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impressiom that her husband is a degning impostor."

"It must be," she replied, as she took up the other chicken leg.—Christian Intelligencer.

Men and Those Who Pass for Men,

Often we find not more than five whole men in a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Those who pass for men and who really do get married and have families, are a hundred to one fractional men or exclusively machines. Elihu Buritt cultivated the man that was in him until his trade and his blacksmith shop could not stay with him. They ceased to be useful to him. He could get his living in a way that was better for him. Benjamin Franklin was an excellent printer, but he used his trade only as means. The development of his mind and his manhood went on above it. Printing with him was not an end of life. If it had been we should have missed his words of wisdom; some one else would have built that exchanged the first kin. with electricity, and less able men would have been set to do the work which he did so creditably in the management of the country's affairs It is not necessary that you be learned blacksmiths or philosophical and diplomatic printers, but it is necessary that you be a man before your calling, after your calling, and inside of it; and that that calling modify your character no more than it would were it you were neighbor's. —J. G. Holland.

A Brief Ceremony.

Texas has his own idea of the marriage ceremony. Judge Pruitt, of Centerville, recently performed a marriage ceremony, which was in substance as follows: "Do you and each of you solemnly swear that you are in earnest about this business, and that you will stand by each other as husband and wife through thick and thin, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish?" Both parties nodding their assent they were pronounced man and wife.

Irish Guide to American Tourist: "And there is no king nor quane nayther in America, they're tellin me, sur?" Indifferent Tourist: "No; we've a President there." "And how long have you bin havin' a President, moight I ax, sur?" I. T. "Oh, something over a hundred years!" Irishman, stopping, paralyzed with astonishment: "Howly saints! And do they live that long beyant there?"

The bustle has had a great deal of prominence lately. But, come to think of it, that's the nature of the bustle.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Items of Interest to the Housekeeper.

To close cracks in iron stoves take good wood ashes, to which add the same quantity of finely pulverized clay, mix thoroughly together with a little salt; this mixture is to be moistened with water and applied to the parts. The stove should be cold when applied.

Flannels should be put into a good warm lather, that is, into soapy water, only a little warm; but on no account into cold water. As much as possible rubbing should be avoided with them, because to rub flannel makes it thick. Wringing also is harmful to them, and it is better to squeeze and press the water out of them than to wring them.

Two pairs of stockings may be made with three old pairs. The long hosiery of the day will bear having the worn heels and soles cut out and then be ample in length. A new heel and sole may be cut from the third pair, and neatly fitted in; if the seams are carefully and closely overcast the most fastidious need not object to them on ordinary occasions.

The first thing for a butter maker to learn is what is and what constitutes a first-class article in all its points of excellence, flavor, grain, texture, aroma, collor, etc., by which it must be graded. Butter is used more particularly to flavor the food; its value in nutrition is about equal to tallow and lard, yet good butter commands relatively a high price far beyond its nutritive value from its incomparable flavor and aroma.

Ivory ornaments are quickly cleaned by brushing them with a new, not very sharp toothbrush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol upon the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as if new.—New York Telegram.

A charming novelty for rooms or conservatories can be formed of a large, white sponge. The sponge should be sown full of rice, canary, hemp, grass or other such seeds. It should then be placed in a somewhat shallow dish containing a small quantity of water, which the sponge will absorb, and which will cause the seeds to sprout. When the seeds have sprouted into growth, the sponge should be suspended in a window, or in some position in which it is exposed to a little sunlight. It should then be watered daily, so that the sponge is always kept moist, and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate green foliage.

MOULD OF APPLE JELLY.—Peal and cut up a pound of fine-flavored apples (to weigh a pound after preparation); put them in stewpan with three ounces of granulated sugar, half a pint of water, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When cooked to a pulp, pass through a strainer and stir in one once of gelatine that has been dissolved in a gill of water. Color half the apple with about half a teaspoonful of cochineal, and fill a border mould with alternate layers of the colored and uncolored apple. When cold turn out and serve with half a pint of cream whipped solid and piled in the center.

Instead of boiling milk it is better to put it in glass jars; set these in a wash boiler, or flat-bottom vessel containing cold water of a depth equal to two-thirds the height of the jar. The jars must be left open. After the water in the vessel has boiled for at least one hour the jars may be taken out and closed. After cooling slowly they should be set away in a cool place. Milk thus treated will keep in a cold cupboard for two or three days during fairly warm weather and for a week in winter time. Heating in a water bath does not separate the caseine, rendering the milk ropy, or scummy, as boiling does; nor does it impair its nutritive qualities.

Good for the Children.

When healthy children, 5 years old and upwards, drag and whine about me for "something to do," I have learned to give them a task not always to their minds, but suited to their strength and age and require them to do it. When such a task is done, usually liberty and leisure have become so sweet to them that they can find amusement for themselves or are easily started on a new tack for having a good time without depending on me to keep the ball rolling. The task may be to dust the furniture of the room in which you are sitting, or to fill the wood-boxes and chip-baskets, or to wind the balls and spool of your mending-basket, neatly smoothing and rolling its tumbled pieces, putting the basket in desirable order—almost any task that will occupy idle little hands and peevish thoughts, thereby routing mischievous meddling and cross, whining complaints—and yet not be too hard or exacting for the easily discouraged little ones. What miserable, flabby, bored individuals we are without occupation of any kind! And the children need their tasks just as much as we need to help them appreciate play-hours, that with fresh zest and interest they may turn to the very games that without such work being required of them, would be only fruitful sources of discord.—Clarissa Potter in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Fire Extinguisher.

Atlanta Constitution.

An intelligent physician said to me a few days ago: "I think I can give you a good item," and I replied that I was always on the lookout for useful information. He then said that he had studied the subject very carefully and was convinced that it would be well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to persons living in the country, and far removed even from neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe now used in the fire extinguishers being offered for sale. Take twenty pounds of common salt, and ten pounds of sal amoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had at any druggist,) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When disolved it can be bottled and kept in each room of the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occurring, one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished. This is an exceedingly simple process, and certainly worth a trial. We give it, hoping it may prove successful to any one who may take the trouble to try it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Weekly Resume of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

Wednesday Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Spooner presented to the senate to-day the petition of Lewis H. Schilling, who claims that he was wrongfully imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, wounded and beaten and robbed of his money and goods in the early part of 1886. He made application to the state department for redress, which Secretary Bayard denied him, partly on the ground that he had sworn he was not a citizen of the United States. He now applies to congress for relief.

The prospects of the consideration by the senate of the territorial admission bills seem a little brighter today, and a considerable portion of the day was spent by the friends of the measure in consultation over the changes which are considered in the bill. A meeting of Dakota people, attended by Senator-elect Moody, Delegate Gifford, Delegate-elect Mathews, Chief Justice Tripp and Justice Spencer, was held in Senator Davis' committee room to-day. During their meeting the Dakotians ratified a number of amendments to the council bill which will make it more satisfactory.

HOUSE.—The house to-day discussed at length, but without action, the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr Landes of Illinois raised a point of order against the clause of the bill providing payment for the use of the steam presses in the bureau of engraving and printing a royalty not exceeding one cent per thousand impressions. The point having been overruled by the chair, Mr. Landes moved to strike out the clause. A long discussion ensued as to the relative merits of hand press and steam press work, during which Mr. Butterworth said that the organization of the hand plate printers had declared war upon the steam machines.

Mr. Cummings again entered his protest against log-rolling. In order to obtain a moiety of money for needed improvements, gentlemen were asked to wink at appropriations for puny streams.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, reminded the gentleman from New York that New York did not compromise the whole United States. The hostility to the appropriations for the great West was born of intense ignorance or intense selfishness.

Friday Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The senate today took up the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restrain of trade and production. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to come in an additional section. It provides that it one of the purposes of such a combination shall be to compel any person or partnership, or corporation, to become a party to it, or to cease from doing any lawful business, or to sell or dispose of any lawful business, such person, partnership or company may sue for and recover damages; also that any purchaser who has (on account of such combination) to pay an increased price for the article purchased, may sue for and recover damages from any party to the combination. Agreed to. Mr. Eustis called the attention of Mr. Sherman (in charge of the bill) to the fact that the bill did not seem to apply to existing trusts; and he offered an amendment providing (as an additional section) that any person who, ninety days after the enactment of the law, shall act as manager, officer, trustee or agent of any such combination, shall be liable to the penalties provided in the bill.

The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate with but one amendment, appropriating $18,000 for rent of pension agencies.

HOUSE.—Before the tariff bill went to the house from the senate this afternoon, there was endorsed on it, in compliance with a motion of Mr. Allison, adopted by the senate, the statement that the senate adheres to its amendments and requests a conference. This is an unusual but not an unprecedented course to pursue, and is adopted for the purpose of expediting the consideration of the bill. This action of the senate caused a mild commotion among interested members of the house when it was made known to them. The impression in some quarters was that the senate had very cleverly trapped the ways and means committee. It would be out of the ordinary course for the house to refuse to accede to the request of the senate for a conference, yet if this request is granted the result will be to prevent the ways and means committee from passing upon the senate amendments to the tariff bill. Again it is argued that if the house should refuse to comply this refusal would put it in the position of declining to second the efforts of the senate to secure speedy action upon the tariff bill. Several members of the ways and means committee when spoken to about the matter expressed the belief that the request for a conference would not be granted until the bill had gone through the regular course in the house and committee.

Saturday Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house the Mills tariff bill, with the senate substitute therefor, together with the request of the senate for a conference. Mr. Reed moved to concur in the senate substitute. Mr. McMillin reserved the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in committee of the whole, and Mr. Mills the point that it must be referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Reed in advocating the immediate consideration of the senate measure quoted the sentence from the tariff speech of Speaker Carlisle, in which he says: "It is the imperative duty of the representatives of the people to reduce the revenue before this congress shall adjourn. The bill has been received by the clerk of the committee on ways and means, and a meeting has been called for Tuesday next to begin its consideration. It is the intention to discuss the senate amendments thoroughly in committee and estimates will be prepared showing the probable effects of them on the revenues, from the standpoint of the ways and means committee. This will, it is expected, take some time and an early report upon the bill does not appear to be probable.

Monday Jan. 28.

SENATE.—The senate concurrent resolution providing for the joint meeting of the two houses of congress on Wednesday, Feb. 13, to count the electorial votes was passed by the house.

The senate adopted the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid region.

The Republican senators have agreed upon the course they will pursue in relation to the nominations now pending or which will be made between now and the 4th of March. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by death or expiration of commissions will be confirmed if there is not a very strong fight made against the appointees, but in the case of a man whose term would have expired after Harrison's inauguration and whose resignation at this time there is reason to presume was tendered so as to enable his successor to serve a full term the nomination will not be confirmed. The pigeon holes of the various committees are full of nominations.

HOUSE.—Springer introduced his omnibus bill, providing for an enabling act for the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as states of the Union.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced a bill opening to settlement all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota lying east of the Missouri river.

The senate bill was passed by the house increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month. The senate passed the army nurses' pension bill. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the war prior to August, 1865, who were approved by Miss Dix, superintendent of women nurses or her authorized agent, or who was specially appointed by the surgeon general or other proper United States authority, who performed six months' service, or were disabled and honorably discharged.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The senate resumed consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to make the title of the ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia, ambassadors. It was agreed to: Yeas 28; nays 24. Mr. Davis introduced the bill to increase the rate of pension for the loss of one hand or one foot, etc., which has been reported favorably to the house.

Senator Platt is still trying to make head or tail out of the house omnibus bill for the territories. He is studying it section by section. The results of his study have been made known to his associates on the committee and it is not known when the next meeting will be held. The Northwestern senators and the Dakota people here are very hopeful that some conclusion may be reached by the committee and the senate in which the house can concur. It is pretty well understood that this is not possible unless the house surrenders the provision making statehood for South Dakota depend upon the affirmative vote of North Dakota and that making it obligatory upon South Dakota to hold a constitutional convention, even after voting in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution. Some of the Dakota people believe that Springer is so crazy to get his bill through this congress and take the glory of admitting new states from the Republicans that he will concede these points, or indeed any other that may be asked in conference committee.

HOUSE.—The committee on ways and means met for the consideration of the senate amendments to the tariff bill. The bill and amendments were referred to the treasury department in order to secure computations as to the effect on the revenue of the proposed charges in the law. There appears to be a wide opinion between the senate finance committee in regard to the effect of the senate amendments.

Hon. Poindexter Dunn, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, submitted to the house to day the result of the committee's investigation of the Alaska Commercial company. Accompanying the report is a bill, which the committee will ask to have passed at this session. The report finds that the company has faithfully and scrupulously complied with its contract with the United States. The bill which accompanies the report provides for certain changes in existing law. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make a lease for the seal island one year prior to the expiration of the present lease, which expires May 1, 1890. It provides that only 100,000 skins shall be taken annually, and for this lease the government shall receive annually $50,000 and $3.50 for each skin taken.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

Negotiations to secure a large iron working concern for Duluth have been about completed.

The Polish and Sweedish settlers at Sturgeon Lake contemplate building two churches in the spring.

The city council at Winona is considering the subject of a system of sewers. The estimated cost of a satisfactory system is $160,000.

A company with $200,000 capital has been organized at Duluth for the purpose of furnishing the city with water from Pike lake.

Some educated prisoner in the Stillwater penitentiary will be detailed to give one hour's instruction daily to his fellow prisoners who are unable to read and write.

Martin Olson, a Swede was adjudged insane at Moorhead by Judge of Probate H. G. Finnie and sent to St. Peter for treatment. Olson is an old resident of Clay county.

A Lake city special says that many farmers in Wabasha county will not be able to put in wheat this year unless they are assisted in purchasing seed.

A large number of men at Sauk Center are making their living this winter by catching fish through the ice. Hundreds of pounds are being caught and shipped daily.

W. H. Brink, the St. Paul contractor, has finished work on the 800-barrel flouring mill at Little Falls, and is figuring on the work of raising the bridge across the Mississippi,

The trial of John E. Shea, of Glyndon, indicted for arson, has been finished, the defendant being acquitted. Shea was charged with being the author of some of the recent fires in Glyndon.

Oscar Nord, the fourteen-year old boy who disappeared from home at Red Wing, has been several miles west of town, on the Red Wing and Hastings road. It is now known to a certainty that he ran away from home.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel comes out for consolidation of Sauk Rapids, East St. Cloud and St. Cloud under the name of St. Cloud, and also the eastern part of Stearns county with Benton county under the name of Benton county.

Scott & Holston, sash and door manufacturers, of Duluth, inaugurated a system of division of profit among their employes. One thousand dollars was divided among all the men who had been in their service over a year, according to the rate of wages received.

A better supply of ice can probably be had from Lake Pepin this winter than from any body of water in this section of the country. It is now fourteen inches thick and solid. It is expected that several Southern firms will obtain their ice supply from Lake Pepin.

A sensation was created at Austin by the arrest of J. D. Tennant, charged with keeping a gambling room in the Odd Fellows' block. Interesting developments are promised at the examination, as it is said that many prominent citizens have frequented the place.

The news of the recent committal of Dr. Carf to the Sioux City jail was read with interest at Howard Lake. A gentleman of that name and profession visited Wright county four years ago and made a brief stay. He claimed to be a Minneapolis millionaire possessed of real estate in the Sawdust City valued at $500,000, besides having the largest practice of any physician there. He professed to be in search of Indian curiosities to furnish material for an important book. After incurring heavy debts in saloons and hotels, taking in all who trusted him and gulling the public generally, he was discovered to be a fraud of the worst description, and finally he skipped out on account of female entanglements. The newspaper reports of Dr. Carf's doings in Sioux City and Dakota are very similar to the tricks, misrepresentations and quackery practiced in Minnesota.

By the action of the city council of Winona the city officials are authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to the Winona & Southwestern Railway company, payable at the National Park bank, New York, in bonds of $1,000 each. No opposition was made by any of the aldermen to the matter. H. L. Buck, in behalf of some of the property owners, made a speech protesting against the issuance of the bonds, as he claimed that the railway company had not fulfilled the conditions which entitled it to the bonus. Furthermore, the question was in the supreme court undecided, as to whether the Winona & Southwestern company was a legal corporation or not, and he thought it well to wait until that was settled before paying out $100,000. Ald. Van Sant, of the finance committee, said his committee had personally investigated the question with all its bearings, and were satisfied that the city never paid out $100,000 with prospects of such abundant returns for the money.

Children on the Stage.

New York Mail and Express.

"There is money in a clever child," said the aunt of one of them the other day, in a customer's shop on 5th avenue. "Probably the six most prominent children in the world today, below the rank of royalty, are Josef Hofmann, Elsie Leslie, Tommy Russell, Annie Hughes, Lucy Webling and Olive Bakerly. I do not think any of these little ones is more than nine years old, and probably they earn in the aggregate fully a hundred thousand dollars a year."

"How much of it did they get?"

"Possible $200 all told. We cannot give the children presents, sweetmeats or money, or their careers would be spoiled. Instead, they have lots of exercise, plenty of riding and driving, pretty clothes, and are petted by the public. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' is responsible for the fame of the four of the children I have named. Elsie Leslie is probably the cleverest of the four, and after her comes Tommy Russell, though Annie Huges has made a geat success in England. Mothers who have precocious children should keep their eyes open now, for 'Little Lord Fauntleroy companies are being organized for the west, and new plays will unquestionable be written to fit the children. What a stunning lesson it is to the actors and actresses who have studied so many years to perfect themselves in stage work when they see one of these youngester walk out before the footlights and draw tears from the eyes of the most hardened theater-goers. They succeeded in being natural, and without an effort they reach a height to which all actors and actresses aspire through the medium of laborous study.

FOR THE FARMER.

Some Things Worth Knowing;

The agricultural college professor and farmer are coming nearer together every year. The professor is coming gradually down from his high throne of exclusive science, and the farmer is rising slowly up out of the vale of fogyism and prejudice. Both have learned many valuable lessons and have profited thereby.—Mirror and Farmer.

In California the eucalyptus tree is planted for fuel, being cut down three years after planting. The amount realized for each acre of trees is over $200. The tree will thrive on nearly all kinds of soils and it may perhaps, be well adapted for fuel purposes here, though they would require more time for growth.

When mechanics and contractors figure on their profits they call their time worth a fixed price per day, and are allowed to take that into the column of expenses; but when a farmer makes his showing, he is expected to admit that he and his teams must live if they did not work, therefore what they get for labor is clear gain.

Sprains are among the most severe accident to which we are liable. When a joint is sprained, swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation, the swelling and loss or motion of the joint happen immediately after the accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent inflammation, use poultices of wormwood, hops or tansy.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay. The last fall has been so wet that more than usual attention must be given to cellars to prevent losses. By absorbing superfluous moisture the line prevents the rising of foul odors that dampness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vegetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

A pig's foot is small in proportion to its weight. If allowed to trample over wet ground in its pen, it must inevitably mire it up worse than any other animals. Some think the pig loves this condition of thing. He does not, but he cannot help it. By all means, give piggy a board floor over at least a part of his pen, and under cover. This he will keep scrupulously clean and neat, going outside in the coldest weather to void liquid or solid excreta. Very young pigs quickly learn this habit of neatness.

I believe the liquid portion of manure, which commonly soaks into the ground and is lost, is worth as much as all the rest put together. "No man's experience can teach him all that is worth knowing; therefore read, and get the experience." "The best profit is in the best products. An afternoon visit to market will find the best meat, butter, vegetables and fruits all sold."—Vermont Watchman.

Horses that have itchy skin may be put in fine condition in a very simple and easy treatment, by giving them once a week a pint of linseed oil at their night feeding. The condition of such a horse will rapidly improve. If the case should be a bad one a good condition powder given in the feed night and morning will be greatly beneficial. One who has practiced this for a long while finds his horses are kept in fine condition.

When clover does not thrive where it has before borne good crops it indicates that the land is "clover sick." That is, it is in a fertile condition, rich in nitrogen, but lacking in some elements demanded the clover for some other crop. Corn is an excellent crop for the purpose, and potatoes may follow corn. By applying lime and potash the land can be put in clover again. Rotation of crops is an advantage on all farms.

Says the Mark Lane Express: "It is being made a complaint by Manitoba wheat-growers and wheat merchants that their exceptionally fine wheat are mixed with common sorts before shipment to this country. That is essentially their business and not ours, but wheat that is intended simply for consumption or export cannot be too clean and good; the enhanced price and lessened freight pay well for the extra labor."

Those who grow fodder corn for ensilage or winter food should bear in mind that experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station showed that corn cut at the stage when the kernel was just beginning to glaze furnished nearly twice the nutritive value of that cut when the tassels first appeared. It is better to plant the small, early varieties of corn rather than the large Southern varieties, as the former reach their full nutritive value a month earlier than the latter.

It would do the black Spanish fowls in this country much good if some enterprising breeder would import a few trios every year. They have been bred so close in order to secure the white face that they lost their vigor and stamina, and they need fresh blood now more than any other class. The black Spanish are very handsome and should be improved. They have done good service in the past, and may do as well in the future with a little care and good management.

Jersey cows, though not at any time giving large yields of milk, are generally so persistent that during a year they are not very long dry. It is this tendency, which combined with the richness of their milk, makes them favorites with those who only keep one cow and look to that for the family supply. Every effort should be used to keep a young heifer up to her milking yield as long as possible. The habit of going dry early, if once formed, is impossible to break.

Care of an Infant.

The management of the baby during the first week of its existence may be summed up in one word—quiet. Almost equal in importance to this condition for the small stranger is that of warmth. The baby's eyes should for a long time be carefully shielded from the light. Too much condemnation of the practice of "hardening" infants by such barbarous methods as bathing them in cool water, subjecting them to rude handling and similar harsh courses. The child's stomach holds only a tablespoonful at birth, and distensions of the diaphragm by over-feeding produces the same discomfort in an infant that the gorging of an immense dinner would upon an adult. Worse still than the over-feeding is the practice of pouring medicines down the baby's throat. Agitation or excitement to the mother acts directly and speedily upon the child.

A FAIR QUIXOTE.

"Iris" relates the Fortunes of a Social Reformer.

Last week I wrote of a Western girl who undertook a tilt with a son of Eastern chivalry on the subject of nature's nobleman as opposed to society's. The intrepid spirit of this female might have inspired an epic, treated in the Homeric style. She was of the stuff of heroines. She spent some time in New York, and endeavor in that enervating atmosphere to keep untainted the vigorous health of her views.

Her friends regarded her as no better than an anarchist. An admirer said to her once, when the welkin was ringing with her socialistic theories:

"My dear Miss Brown, if you had lived in Russia, you would by this time have attempted to blow up the Czar with a bomb."

She said she thought it likely, and was quiet certain that she would have been sent to Siberia. She was one of those people whose views latent in piping times of peace, at the first chafing of opposite rise hot to the surface. In the West the germ of her rampant republicanism lay dormant in dry, peeling bulbs; in the air of the East it shot up of a sudden like Jack's bean-stack. She was the champion of the socially weak, the fashionably incompetent. If there was anybody—not mentally incapable—upon whom society turned its elegant back, she performed the good Samaritan act, and crossed the road to console and protect. Her antagonism was furious aroused by the easy, careless manner of the procession, as it marched past the feeble ones unable to keep up. One day in speaking of this she said:

"I want to keep myself unspotted from this great, heartless selfish city. It's a beautiful place and people lead magnificent lives, but I never saw so many small prejudices, so much narrowness and meanness. I suppose the people here would be broad and liberal."

So she set forth on a stormy career, breaking lances right and left, and showing the most undaunted valor, "in the face of fearful odds." In order to keep her republicanism green, she collected quite a menagerie of socially infirm pets, to whose standard she rallied at the cry for help. She generally took up hopeless cases. One of them, I remember, was a family of a mother, a father, and two daughters; let us call them Smiths.

Like all enthusiasts she rather overdid it, and was always cramming her Smiths down the throats of her friends. The Smiths were good, honest, noble-hearted people. Society disapproved of them because they all talked through their noses, all talked at once, and all, in cold blood, murdered the grammar-books, and danced a war-dance on their mangled remains. Mrs. Smith was in character the strongest, in grammar the weakest. She used to run a-muck through Lindley Murray. She always alluded to her husband as "Pop Smith." This was her social death-blow. The charms of her kindly heart and generous disposition would have borne her triumphantly over the rapids of of having "seen him done it," or have piloted her through the shoals of "my daughter Polly aint no fool," but upon the ignominious and desecrating "Pop Smith" she foundered.

The girls were not quite as unbridled in their passion for breaking the grammar's spirit. They generously admitted that it had something on its side. To be sure, they were known to "enjoy poor health," and similar strange derangements were showered upon them by prodigal nature. They even indulged in the pernicious habit of "taking rides on ferry-boats," and it must be consequently presumed they not infrequently "took a sail on horseback," or a "gallop on the elevated railway." One of them was artistic, and occasionally in a bout with the French pigments she was downed. She had a peculiar way of rendering "Mauve," to which only the pen of a great writer could do full justice. I know that the terminal "e" was not slighted. And for many reckless and unthinking years she called the "Salmagundi Club" the "Solomon Grundy," a compliment to the gentleman whose little life was rounded off in one portentous week; but there have been more timely compliments. Overlooking these harmless eccentricities, she was a charming girl.

This was the family the Western reformer undertook to float on the Eastern market. She could not do it. Martin Luther, and Fox, and Calvin could not have done it. The spirits of the family were willing enough, but the grammar was still weak. It had rickets of the most incurable form. Whenever their patron and her friends had built a lovely edifice in which the Smith family sat enthroned in a photographically posed group, down upon it came "Pop Smith," and the whole was smashed to atoms.

The reformer's second venture was a forlorn young man—Jones. Everybody knew Jones, and most men liked him—always a good sign. But to those to whom society was Alpha and Omega, Jones was a hobgoblin. Hostesses dreaded him; buds, with strongly developed social instincts, fled from him. He could hardly ever get a dance; weedily exuberant wall-flowers were his only resource. What was the reason it would be hard to say. His main fault lay in the fact that he always yelled when he talked, and the more sentimental he grew, the louder he yelled. This, of course, was conspicuous; but some women like to be conspicuous in their sentimentalities. Pinning down one of his deriders, they would say, vaguely: "Oh he's too common!"

"Now, just tell me," cried his exasperated patroness, "what's there common about him? Has he ever been rude to you or any one?"

"No."

"Has he ever used common slang, or vulgar expressions, or horse-jockey language like that man you're all ready to run after all over the country?"

"No;" reluctantly.

"You never heard him say a big, big D, even on the ballfield when he was hit on the head with a foul that nearly killed him, and yet the men with whom you play tennis often swear the most wicked swears when they miss a ball?"

"Yes; to be sure."

"And he's much brighter than the usual run isn't he?"

"Oh, he's all that," impatiently; "but we don't like him; we don't want him; we can get better ones."

"I suppose those are the eighteen-year-olds, who always have the tops of their mouths, because it's such a short time since they gave up the bottle?" and with this Parthian shaft the defender of Jones withdraws in wrath to her tent.

She fought for Jones single handed against all the feminines and most of the masculines of her world. She danced with him whenever she could, and created much gossip and some ill-humor. In one or two cases she suffered sights through her unfortunate protege. Of these she once told me with rage and fury.

She had a lover, an agreeable, harmless, and rather vapid young man, who, like Pooh-Bah, was the victim of an overpowering family pride. It rarely obtruded itself, but it was ingrained in his nature. In the depths of his heart he thought that the damsel to whom he offered his empty but aristocratic hand should sink down in a joyous swoon, like Esther before the raised sceptre of Ahasuerus. The Western reformer enslaved his fancy, but it galled him to have to acknowledge the plebeian Jones as a rival. He plotted to overthrow him.

One evening, at a dance, the lady sat in a corner, Jones beside her, and her foot on the lower rung of an empty chair. To occupy this throne did her other admirer seriously incline. He looked upon it longingly and cogitated. Finally, he determined on a bold coup, crossed the room, sat down on the vacant chair with his back to Jones (of whom he took no notice), and cut their talk in twain. His manner showed plainly his intention of freezing the other out by ignoring his presence. With commendable coolness he grabbed the conversation, and before they could recover from their mental colapse, had directed it in a course unknown to Jones. Such was the situation when the lady said in tones of ice: Mr. So-and-So, don't you know my friend Mr. Jones?'

The high-born youth blushed to the parting on his brow, and said, with a half-nod: "Mr. Jones—happy to meet you."

Then there was an awful silence. The lady bit her lips in rosy anger, the man of lineage felt himself at a disadvantage. Jones alone remained imperturbable, but there was that in his concentrated gaze, which said:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

It was the aggressor who eventually fled from the firm base of the coveted chair, frozen by the ice reserve of his divinity, who would hardly look at him. She subsequently dragged him ignominiously at her chariot-wheels, which is a poetic way of saying that she "wiped the ground with him." This is an archaic custom, which dates from the day when Achilles dragged dead Hector round the walls of Troy.

At another time, also a dance, she sat conversing with an admirer and an incipient admirer. In their charming circle Jones penetrated; suing for a dance. He sat down and the lady introduced him to her companions. The admirer was polite in his acknowledgments, the incipient admirer suddenly stiffened as though frozen. The lady walked off with the cause of stiffness. "Left alone," said the I. A. to the A.

"What induces Miss Brown to encourage that man so? He's simply insupportable. That's the third time I've been introduced to him, and I always cut him the next day."

"Why?"

"Oh—I don't know—most of the fellows do."

"I see; it's the correct thing!"

Here the A. saw his loved one standing, out of breath, by a pillar, Jones gone on a quest for a lemonade, and he flew to join her and impart the above conversation as something particularly choice.

And after all this she married Jones? Alas, no! There comes a time when finite benevolence ceases to exist.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Kill the First Fly.

"How do the flies get into the house with screens in all of the windows and doors?" is a question asked by hundreds of housewives who are annoyed by the pests. A naturalist who has looked closely into the habits of the fly said: "The swarms of flies that are so troublesome during the latter part of summer and in the fall hatch out in the house. The screens shut them in instead of keeping them out, and really do more harm than good. It is physically impossible to keep every fly out of the house in summer time, but by exercising a little care thousands of them may be excluded.

"Nearly all the trouble is caused by about a dozen sluggish specimens that emerge from their winter retreats on the first warm days of spring. They may be found on the sunny windows of any room not in constant use. They should be killed at once, as they deposit the eggs from which the millions of summer flies are hatched. They are prolific insects, and one old fly is capable of populating a whole house with progeny in a single summer. Instead of killing the first fly of the season, many people make a pet of it. Its sluggishness and half-frozen condition excite pity, and it is not unusual for the most careful housekeeper to feed and warm it out of pure tender-heartedness. A folded towel should be kept handy, and the early flies killed as soon as they appear. Then if care is taken to leave no particles of food and sugar scattered around the kitchen and dining-room, and to keep all substances on which flies feed covered, there will be no trouble from flies. Some families who take these precautions even dispense with screens in the windows and doors. If the flies come in from outdoors they find nothing to live on, and seek more congenial quarters. It is best to use screens, however, as damp and rainy weather invariably drives flies into the house, and they are troublesome until it is clear and warm outside.

Don't Like Electric Execution.

The Western Electrician defines the position of most newspapers when it says: The daily press, as a whole, has taken a decided stand against that clause of the law providing for the substitution of electricity for the halter in New York State, which forbids the publication of descriptions of executions.

District Attorney Fellows of New York city holds that the provision is unconstitutional. He says: Among those whom the sheriff has a right under the law to invite to witness the execution, there is no reason why newspaper reporters may not be invited. In fact, they probably will be present. If they were not invited what is there to prevent myself or any one present to recite the facts in conversation after the execution is over? To forbid that I should recite the facts would be to forbid free speech. And furthermore, what does a reporter do but recite the facts to half a million readers, instead of to a group of friends. Of course, if an indictment should be found against an editor or a reporter for printing and reporting the execution, I should be compelled to prosecute, but in my opinion the judge would hold the law to be unconstitutional, or at any rate the trial would not result in a conviction."

All smutty corn or husks should be burned. It is better to take precaution for next year than to attempt to prevent smut by some remedy. It would have been best to destroy the affected stalks when growing, but even now no traces of smut should be allowed to exist. Seed should never be selected from a field containing smutty ears of corn.

A Beaver's Protest.

"Until the Fall snows carpet the ground and render 'still-hunting' practicable, it is not uncommon for hunters to patrol the watercourses at night, in the hope of surprising some one of the deer tribe in or near the water. He who is to do the shooting sits in the bow, while the stern is occupied by the paddler, who impels the canoe in a manner that is absolutely noiseless. The many sounds which at night characterize the woods on the confines of civilization are wanting in the forests of the wilderness. In the absence of wind the silence is that of death itself—like the Egyptian darkness, it seems as though it could actually be felt. And so the canoe steals slowly on, as silent as the shadow of a cloud, its occupants, their nerves at the highest tension, straining their ears to detect at the earliest possible moment the presence of the game they seek. Suddenly, without the slightest possible warning, the deathlike silence is broken by a sound, as though the guardian angel of the deer tribe had hurled a stone about two feet in diameter into the water in the immediate vicinity of the canoe. It is the protest of the beaver against the invasion of its domain. I had heard this sound many times, and its cause had been explained to me as often. Still, though long experience had taught me implicit confidence in my companion and mentor, I could yield him in this but a half-hearted faith. It seemed incredible that an animal less than three feet long could make a noise the size of a two-story house. But one moonlight night we stole on a beaver swimming in a narrow stream. Not till the stem of the canoe was within five feet of it did it detect our presence. Then down went its head, and rounding up its back, it struck a violent blow upon the water with its tail, and vanished. I was liberally showered and thoroughly convinced at one and the same moment. When excited or alarmed, a beaver will sometimes continue this performance, easily audible for half a mile or more, at half-minute intervals for ten consecutive minutes."—Harper's Magazine.

What a Poorhouse Did for Henry M. Stanley.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was born in Wales, near the little town of Denbigh, and his parents were so poor that when he was about three years old, he was sent to the poorhouse at St. Asaph to be brought up and educated. When he was thirteen years old, he was turned loose to take care of himself. Young though he was, he was ambitious and well informed. As a lad he taught school in the village of Mold, Flintshire, North Wales. Getting tired of this, he made his way to Liverpool, England, when he was about fourteen years of age, and there he shipped as cabin boy on board a sailing vessel bound to New Orleans, in the promised land to which so many British-born youths ever turn their eyes. In New Orleans he fell in with a kindly merchant, a Mr. Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name; for our young hero's real name was John Rowlands, and he was not Stanley until he became an American, as you see. Mr. Stanley died before Henry came of age, leaving no will, and the lad was again left to shift for himself. Young Stanley lived in New Orleans until 1861, when he was 21 years old, having been born in 1840. Then the great civil war broke out, and Stanley went into the confederate army.

Railroad Mileage,

The number of inhabitants to each mile of railroad in 1850 was 2,571—while in 1887 this number was only 412; and the decrease has been so steady as to admit of representation by curve which seems to be hyperbolic in character. There was a conspicuous interruption in the curve at the time of the civil war, and another after the panic of 1873, but its nature is not materially affected by these disturbances. Estimating the future increase of population on the basis of past, the prolongation of the curve would indicate for 1890 a population of 396 to the mile of railroad, and the limit of the curve would be approximately reached in 1898, with a population per mile of 325. It would appear, therefore, that the normal rate of railroad building for the five years from 1885 to 1890 is about 8,000 miles a year, and that 9,000 miles would be in excess of the limit indicated by the curve.—New York Telegram,

A Ridiculous Notion.

"There are some men," says the New York Ledger, "who cultivate white hands, with fair nails. For nothing else do they care very particularyly; all is well if only their hands be fine. There is even a ridiculous notion that elegant hands are the most unequivocal test of what is called good birth. We can say, for our part, that the finest hands we ever saw belonged to a woman who kept a butcher's stall in Fulton Market. So much for the nonsense about fine hands.

"Take the bull by the horns" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the teaspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For Coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is excellent and safe. 25 cents.

In the tretment of rheumatism, neuralgia, scihtica, tic douloureux, semicrania, &c., the value of Salvation Oil cannot be over-estimated. It kills pain. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Aren't these troeusrs too long Aaron?" "Vell, dey vhas pooty long, but ter dudes are vearing deir glo'es long dis year. Id vhas hard times."—Harper's Bazar.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

The lord mayor of London gives Minister Phelps a farewell banquet.

ST. JACOBS OIL

ONCE CURED NO RELAPSE.

Original Statement, 1882.	Original Statement, 1881.
Renewed Nov., 1886. Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., writes: "Had acute rheumatism several years; grew worse; eminent physicians attended me; had spasms; no relief; not expected to live for hours; rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil; first application relieved; second removed pain; continued use cured me; no relapse in four years; do as much work as ever."	Renewed Nov. 3, 1886. Mr. Jno. H. Wall, 514 E. 6th St., S. Boston, Mass.: "Suffered acute pains 8 months in both knees; so bad could not get up stairs. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at night; much relieved in the morning. Tried it again; pain finally left me entirely. I have had no return of pain since. I am completely cured."

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A Positive Cure for Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Good in One Thing---Good in All.

Miss Frances Power Cobb has probably hit the truth in the judgment which she thus pronounces: "Though we read of Mrs. Jellybys in novels, I have failed yet to find, in a pretty large experience of real life, a single case in which a woman who exercised public spirit, even to the extent of self-devotion, was not also an admirable and conscientious daughter, wife, mother, or mistress of a household. This specter of the female politician who abandons her family for the sake of passing bills in parliament is just as complete an allusion of the masculine brain as the older specter whom Sydney Smith laid by a joke—the woman who would 'forsake an infant for a quadratic equation.'"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Col. M. W. Glenn of Minneapolis is to remove his boiler shops to Duluth.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irratation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

The Pullman company buys the Union Palace Car company for $3,000,000.

"MORE THAN ALL OTHER LUNG REMEDIES," is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Western railroad presidents consider the preliminary agreement in Chicago.

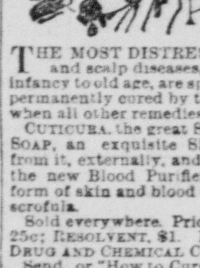
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Two young Southern Democratic members of congress exchange fist blows.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

JAY EYE SEE'S Driver, Edwin D. Bither, uses **Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve**, and a thorough trial enables him to endorse it as the best remedy that he ever saw for general stable use. Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1.00



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
SOLD EVERYWHERE
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here.
Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, it has no Equal.

It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no Opium in any form.



CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
COLD in HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.



The gentleman on the left took Mercury, Potash and Sarsaparilla Mixtures, which ruined his digestion and gave him mercurial rheumatism. The gentleman on the right took SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) which forced out the poison, and built him up from the first dose.

SWIFT'S SPECIFC is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin diseases, mailed Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

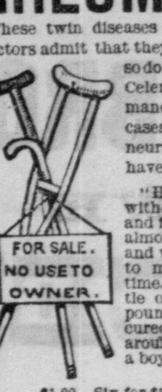
Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been
DRINKING TOO MUCH,
they will promptly relieve the nausea,
SICK HEADACHE
and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

N. W. N. U. 1889 No. 5.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.



"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a Godsend to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.

BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Big Boston Clothing Store
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
The largest in the whole Northwest, occupying a 6-story store building, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods. Goods sent C. O. D. subject to examination..

Tadella's Alloyed Zinc Pens.
More Durable than Steel, Smoother than Gold.
SAMPLES OF 12 STYLES FREE. PRICE $1.25 PER GROSS.
ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER,

SPECIAL!

We will send to any address a good Coon Coat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs for $26.25 or a Black Siberian Coat Nutria Collar and Cuffs for $11.25. All Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Boys' and Children's Clothing at ONE FOURTH OFF regular price. Get orders in immediately, money refunded on purchases not satisfactory.

Rules for Self-measurement sent on application.

J. L. HUDSON,
CLOTHIER,
Ryan Building, Cor. Robert and Seventh St,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Perfect Music Books

for CHOIRS, for CLASSES, for CONVENTIONS, or perhaps impossible—but DITSON & CO.'S matchless books are just in the line.

Emerson's Easy Anthems, (80 cts., $7.20 per dozen) are 49 in number—quite new—give about one for each Sunday in the year, and are full of grace and beauty.

Song Harmony, (60 cts., $6 per doz.) by L. O. Emerson, is a new and very "perfect" book for Singing Classes, perhaps the best of a long series of books by the same author.

The Graded Singing School, (50 cents, $4.50 per doz.) by D. F. Hodges, is a sensible, practical method, by a very sensible, practical teacher, and is fully furnished with good material for successful work.

Jehovah's Praise, ($1, or $9 per dozen.) by L. O. Emerson, is a full size Church Music Book, with a large number of Anthems and Tunes for choirs, also Glees, Part-Songs, and a multitude of melodious exercises for classes.

Temple Chimes, (35 cts., $3.60 doz.) by Evangelist Luther, just published, is a very superior collection of new Gospel Songs, of Hymns and Tunes.

Praise in Song, (40 cts., $4.20 doz.) by L. O. and E. U. Emerson, is a new Sunday School and Praise book, full of uncommonly good Music and hymns. A very "perfect" book for vestry singing.

Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston
Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

WISE AXLE GREASE

NEVER GUMS. Never Freezes or Melts. Every box Guaranteed. Sample orders solicited. Write for prices. WISE AXLE GREASE BEST MADE. Sold by all jobbers. Cheaper than common grease. CLARK & WISE CO., Mfrs., 39 River St. Chicago, Ill.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER. It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1779.

NORTHERN GROWN PLANTS AND SEEDS
Are acknowledged the best, being hardier, more productive and yield better crops.
FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Containing only the best varieties, mailed free on application. WRITE FOR IT.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use
Ferry's Seeds
D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the *Largest Seedsmen* in the world.



D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address

Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

UNITARIAN Literature ree. Address M. E. PARTRIDGE, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Weak Men My last lecture with hints and helps for complete home cure. Free. Dr. R. F. Caton Box 5257, Boston.

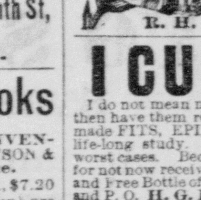
$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REINHOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

Agents Wanted for our fast selling books and bibles. Distance no hindrance Big Profits. Empyreal Pub. House St. Paul, Minn.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

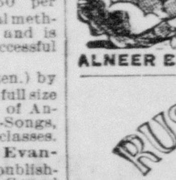
ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturer in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



FREE
Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. *Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c.* Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts new extras free.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

I CURE FITS!
I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.



SEEDS! 20 Packets for 50 cts postpaid. Eclipse and Blood T. Beet; Wakefield and All Seasons Cab.; W. Plume Celery; Erfurt Cauliflower; Oxheart Carrot; Bonanza Corn; Prolific Cucumber; Prize Head Lettuce; Banana Melon; Kolb Gem W. Melon; Silver King and Yel. D. Globe Onions; Parsnip; Hub. Squash; Rosy Gem and Chartier Radish; Beauty Tomato; Best Turnip. Illustrated Catalogue FREE!
ALNEER BROS., Rockford, Ill.



REDDING & CO.
BOSTON.
For Sore Eyes, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Piles, Felons, it is magical. 25 cts.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BUNKER HILL $3.00 CUSTOM PANTS

Save retailers' and jobbers' profit. We are the leading manufacturers of $3 Pants.

GET THE BEST

and GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR. If not satisfactory, we replace them with another pair or REFUND THE MONEY. Our goods are unsurpassed in materials, style, workmanship, and finish. We have large capital, and many years' experience. With our facilities we guarantee perfect satisfaction.



Send six cents with your address and get a line of samples with our unique sample card and a 48-inch linen tape measure, if you mention this paper.
BUNKER HILL CUSTOM PANTS CO.
129 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



Did you ever see our advertisement before? Well if not, although we do our business on the quiet, we would like to say to you right here, before you order our elegant catalogue, that we own by all odds one of the largest and best equipped Seed Stores in America, with over two acres floor room, with Potato cellars of over 60,000 bushels capacity—and everything filled from the cellar to the garret with live Northern Grown Seeds; that we operate, control and own over 5,000 acres devoted exclusively to producing solely Salzer Seeds; that we are located on the Mississippi River, in a thriving city, with 42 U. S. mails daily, with over 70 daily freight trains, with 34 daily express cars rushing in every direction; with express offices in our own buildings to facilitate quick shipment, so we are in shape to fill all your orders promptly, yes, inside of twenty-four hours!

OATS—WHITE BONANZA! $1,000 IN PRIZES! Grandest Oats ever sown, this is strong you say—but give it one trial and you'll say not HALF STRONG ENOUGH. It's a White Oats, strong straw, rust proof, Extremely Early, wonderfully prolific—testing on a Dakota farm, 260 bush. per acre. No praise is too strong, and if all the farmers of America would sow this seed, they would double, yes, often treble their present yields. To induce a trial everywhere, we offer for largest yields in 1889, $1,000 in Sixteen Prizes! See the Catalogue about it! Look at the yields our 1888 customers had:

Jac. Stoll, Fort Wayne, Ind.	95 bu. per A.	Chas. Fretzler, Lemont, Ill.	103 bu. per A.	Grant R. Baxter, Homer, Mich.	163 bu.
Francis Perry, Andover, Dak.	95	Carl Now, Lee, Ill.	109	Theo. Riedesel, Wheatland, Ia.	167
Fred. Blum, Roseville, Mich	86	D. H. Sinkey, Carson City, Mich.	112	Aug. Bratthauer, Dennison, Ia.	175
H. C. Allen, Taylor Centre, Wy.	90	C. Strafuss, Williamsburg, Kan.	141	John Veit, Sleepy Eye, Minn.	206
J. A. Matzen, Minden, Ia.	96	H. W. Botz, Sauk Centre, Minn.	143	Herman Daerge, Jr., Joplin, Mo.	211
J. W. Young, Blue Mound, Ill.	100	M. Uhlmann	145	H. Harrington, Mindora	213
Frank Hartman, Pontiac, Ill.	100	Aug. Gubl, Elizen, Minn.	150		

Send 8c. for a GOOD SAMPLE (this also includes Wheat, Barley, and Corn).

POTATOES—LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA. Customers will find my Dakota-grown stock invariably ahead of any other. Wonderful yielders, vigorous and fine. Our seeds give the farmer on SPRING WHEAT in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, 30 to 40 bush.; BARLEY, 60 to 70 bush.; NEW CORN cropped in Illinois, 125 bush. per acre; ENSILAGE CORN, 50,000 pounds per acre; MILLET HAY, 6 tons; LUCERNE, 6 tons; SALZER'S EXTRA GRASS MIXTURE, 3 to 4 tons. Now such yields pay—you can have them by planting SALZER'S SEEDS

26 Pkgs. EARLIEST VEGETABLE NOVELTIES—Postpaid, $1.00

$1,230 in GOLD paid in Prizes on Fine Vegetables. Open to everybody. Send 8 cents for Bonanza Oat and grain sample and receive finest catalogue ever published, containing a bewildering collection of Flower, Vegetable and Farm SEEDS

JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower,
LA CROSSE, WIS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Weekly Resume of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

Wednesday Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Spooner presented to the senate to-day the petition of Lewis H. Schilling, who claims that he was wrongfully imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, wounded and beaten and robbed of his money and goods in the early part of 1886. He made application to the state department for redress, which Secretary Bayard denied him, partly on the ground that he had sworn he was not a citizen of the United States. He now applies to congress for relief.

The prospects of the consideration by the senate of the territorial admission bills seem a little brighter today, and a considerable portion of the day was spent by the friends of the measure in consultation over the changes which are considered in the bill. A meeting of Dakota people, attended by Senator-elect Moody, Delegate Gifford, Delegate-elect Mathews, Chief Justice Tripp and Justice Spencer, was held in Senator Davis' committee room to-day. During their meeting the Dakotians ratified a number of amendments to the council bill which will make it more satisfactory.

HOUSE.—The house to-day discussed at length, but without action, the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr Landes of Illinois raised a point of order against the clause of the bill providing payment for the use of the steam presses in the bureau of engraving and printing a royalty not exceeding one cent per thousand impressions. The point having been overruled by the chair, Mr. Landes moved to strike out the clause. A long discussion ensued as to the relative merits of hand press and steam press work, during which Mr. Butterworth said that the organization of the hand plate printers had declared war upon the steam machines.

Mr. Cummings again entered his protest against log-rolling. In order to obtain a moiety of money for needed improvements, gentlemen were asked to wink at appropriations for puny streams.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, reminded the gentleman from New York that New York did not compromise the whole United States. The hostility to the appropriations for the great West was born of intense ignorance, or intense selfishness.

Friday Jan. 25.

SENATE.—The senate today took up the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restrain of trade and production. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to come in an additional section. It provides that if one of the purposes of such a combination shall be to compel any person or partnership, or corporation, to become a party to it, or to cease from doing any lawful business, or to sell or dispose of any lawful business, such person, partnership or company may sue for and recover damages; also that any purchaser who has (on account of such combination) to pay an increased price for the article purchased, may sue for and recover damages from any party to the combination. Agreed to. Mr. Eustis called the attention of Mr. Sherman (in charge of the bill) to the fact that the bill did not seem to apply to existing trusts: and he offered an amendment providing (as an additional section) that any person who, ninety days after the enactment of the law, shall act as manager, officer, trustee or agent of any such combination, shall be liable to the penalties provided in the bill.

The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate with but one amendment, appropriating $18,000 for rent of pension agencies.

HOUSE.—Before the tariff bill went to the house from the senate this afternoon, there was endorsed on it, in compliance with a motion of Mr. Allison, adopted by the senate, the statement that the senate adheres to its amendments and requests a conference This is an unusual but not an unprecedented course to pursue, and is adopted for the purpose of expediting the consideration of the bill. This action of the senate caused a mild commotion among interested members of the house when it was made known to them. The impression in some quarters was that the senate had very cleverly trapped the ways and means committee. It would be out of the ordinary course for the house to refuse to accede to the request of the senate for a conference, yet if this request is granted the result will be to prevent the ways and means committee from passing upon the senate amendments to the tariff bill. Again it is argued that if the house should refuse to comply this refusal would put it in the position of declining to second the efforts of the senate to secure speedy action upon the tariff bill. Several members of the ways and means committee when spoken to about the matter expressed the belief that the request for a conference would not be granted until the bill had gone through the regular course in the house and committee.

Saturday Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house the Mills tariff bill, with the senate substitute therefor, together with the request of the senate for a conference. Mr. Reed moved to concur in the senate substitute. Mr. McMillin reserved the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in committee of the whole, and Mr. Mills the point that it must be referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Reed in advocating the immediate consideration of the senate measure quoted the sentence from the tariff speech of Speaker Carlisle, in which he says: "It is the imperative duty of the representatives of the people to reduce the revenue before this congress shall adjourn. The bill has been received by the clerk of the committee on ways and means, and a meeting has been called for Tuesday next to begin its consideration. It is the intention to discuss the senate amendments thoroughly in committee and estimates will be prepared showing the probable effects of them on the revenues, from the standpoint of the ways and means committee. This will, it is expected, take some time and an early report upon the bill does not appear to be probable.

Monday Jan. 28.

SENATE.—The senate concurrent resolution providing for the joint meeting of the two houses of congress on Wednesday, Feb. 13, to count the electorial votes was passed by the house.

The senate adopted the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid region.

The Republican senators have agreed upon the course they will pursue in relation to the nominations now pending or which will be made between now and the 4th of March. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by death or expiration of commissions will be confirmed if there is not a very strong fight made against the appointees, but in the case of a man whose term would have expired after Harrison's inauguration and whose resignation at this time there is reason to presume was tendered so as to enable his successor to serve a full term the nomination will not be confirmed. The pigeon holes of the various committees are full of nominations.

HOUSE.—Springer introduced his omnibus bill, providing for an enabling act for the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as states of the Union.

Delegate Gifford of Dakota introduced a bill opening to settlement all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in Dakota lying east of the Missouri river.

The senate bill was passed by the house increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month. The senate passed the army nurses' pension bill. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the war prior to August, 1865, who were approved by Miss Dix, superintendent of women nurses or her authorized agent, or who was specially appointed by the surgeon general or other proper United States authority, who performed six months' service, or were disabled and honorably discharged.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The senate resumed consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to make the title of the ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia, ambassadors. It was agreed to: Yeas 28; nays 24. Mr. Davis introduced the bill to increase the rate of pension for the loss of one hand or one foot, etc., which has been reported favorably to the house.

Senator Platt is still trying to make head or tail out of the house omnibus bill for the territories. He is studying it section by section. The results of his study have been made known to his associates on the committee and it is not known when the next meeting will be held. The Northwestern senators and the Dakota people here are very hopeful that some conclusion may be reached by the committee and the senate in which the house can concur. It is pretty well understood that this is not possible unless the house surrenders the provision making statehood for South Dakota depend upon the affirmative vote of North Dakota and that making it obligatory upon South Dakota to hold a constitutional convention, even after voting in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution. Some of the Dakota people believe that Springer is so crazy to get his bill through this congress and take the glory of admitting new states from the Republicans that he will concede these points, or indeed any other that may be asked in conference committee.

HOUSE.—The committee on ways and means met for the consideration of the senate amendments to the tariff bill. The bill and amendments were referred to the treasury department in order to secure computations as to the effect on the revenue of the proposed charges in the law. There appears to be a wide opinion between the senate finance committee in regard to the effect of the senate amendments.

Hon. Poindexter Dunn, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, submitted to the house to-day the result of the committee's investigation of the Alaska Commercial company. Accompanying the report is a bill, which the committee will ask to have passed at this session. The report finds that the company has faithfully and scrupulously complied with its contract with the United States. The bill which accompanies the report provides for certain changes in existing law. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make a lease for the seal island one year prior to the expiration of the present lease, which expires May 1, 1890. It provides that only 100,000 skins shall be taken annually, and for this lease the government shall receive annually $50,000 and $3.50 for each skin taken.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

Negotiations to secure a large iron working concern for Duluth have been about completed.

The Polish and Sweedish settlers at Sturgeon Lake contemplate building two churches in the spring.

The city council at Winona is considering the subject of a system of sewers. The estimated cost of a satisfactory system is $160,000.

A company with $200,000 capital has been organized at Duluth for the purpose of furnishing the city with water from Pike lake.

Some educated prisoner in the Stillwater penitentiary will be detailed to give one hour's instruction daily to his fellow prisoners who are unable to read and write.

Martin Olson, a Swede was adjudged insane at Moorhead by Judge of Probate H. G. Finnie and sent to St. Peter for treatment. Olson is an old resident of Clay county.

A Lake city special says that many farmers in Wabasha county will not be able to put in wheat this year unless they are assisted in purchasing seed.

A large number of men at Sauk Center are making their living this winter by catching fish through the ice. Hundreds of pounds are being caught and shipped daily.

W. H. Brink, the St. Paul contractor, has finished work on the 800-barrel flouring mill at Little Falls, and is figuring on the work of raising the bridge across the Mississippi.

The trial of John E. Shea, of Glyndon, indicted for arson, has been finished, the defendant being acquitted. Shea was charged with being the author of some of the recent fires in Glyndon.

Oscar Nord, the fourteen-year old boy who disappeared from home at Red Wing, has been several miles west of town, on the Red Wing and Hastings road. It is now known to a certainty that he ran away from home.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel comes out for consolidation of Sauk Rapids, East St. Cloud and St. Cloud under the name of St. Cloud, and also the eastern part of Stearns county with Benton county under the name of Benton county.

Scott & Holston, sash and door manufacturers, of Duluth, inaugurated a system of division of profit among their employes. One thousand dollars was divided among all the men who had been in their service over a year, according to the rate of wages received.

A better supply of ice can probably be had from Lake Pepin this winter than from any body of water in this section of the country. It is now fourteen inches thick and solid. It is expected that several Southern firms will obtain their ice supply from Lake Pepin.

A sensation was created at Austin by the arrest of J. D. Tennant, charged with keeping a gambling room in the Odd Fellows' block. Interesting developments are promised at the examination, as it is said that many prominent citizens have frequented the place.

The news of the recent committal of Dr. Carf to the Sioux City jail was read with interest at Howard Lake. A gentleman of that name and profession visited Wright county four years ago and made a brief stay. He claimed to be a Minneapolis millionaire possessed of real estate in the Sawdust City valued at $500,000, besides having the largest practice of any physician there. He professed to be in search of Indian curiosities to furnish material for an important book. After incurring heavy debts in saloons and hotels, taking in all who trusted him and gulling the public generally, he was discovered to be a fraud of the worst description, and finally he skipped out on account of female entanglements. The newspaper reports of Dr. Carf's doings in Sioux City and Dakota are very similar to the tricks, misrepresentations and quackery practiced in Minnesota.

By the action of the city council of Winona the city officials are authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to the Winona & Southwestern Railway company, payable at the National Park bank, New York, in bonds of $1,000 each. No opposition was made by any of the aldermen to the matter. H. L. Buck, in behalf of some of the property owners, made a speech protesting against the issuance of the bonds, as he claimed that the railway company had not fulfilled the conditions which entitled it to the bonus. Furthermore, the question was in the supreme court undecided, as to whether the Winona & Southwestern company was a legal corporation or not, and he thought it well to wait until that was settled before paying out $100,000. Ald. Van Sant, of the finance committee, said his committee had personally investigated the question with all its bearings, and were satisfied that the city never paid out $100,000 with prospects of such abundant returns for the money.

Children on the Stage.

New York Mail and Express.

"There is money in a clever child," said the aunt of one of them the other day, in a customer's shop on 5th avenue. "Probably the six most prominent children in the world today, below the rank of royalty, are Josef Hofmann, Elsie Leslie, Tommy Russell, Annie Hughes, Lucy Webling and Olive Bakerly. I do not think any of these little ones is more than nine years old, and probably they earn in the aggregate fully a hundred thousand dollars a year."

"How much of it did they get?"

"Possible $200 all told. We cannot give the children presents, sweetmeats or money, or their careers would be spoiled. Instead, they have lots of exercise, plenty of riding and driving, pretty clothes, and are petted by the public. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' is responsible for the fame of the four of the children I have named. Elsie Leslie is probably the cleverest of the four, and after her comes Tommy Russell, though Annie Huges has made a geat success in England. Mothers who have precocious children should keep their eyes open now, for 'Little Lord Fauntleroy companies are being organized for the west, and new plays will unquestionable be written to fit the children. What a stunning lesson it is to the actors and actresses who have studied so many years to perfect themselves in stage work when they see one of these youngester walk out before the footlights and draw tears from the eyes of the most hardened theater-goers. They succeeded in being natural, and without an effort they reach a height to which all actors and actresses aspire through the medium of laborous study.

FOR THE FARMER.

Some Things Worth Knowing;

The agricultural college professor and farmer are coming nearer together every year. The professor is coming gradually down from his high throne of exclusive science, and the farmer is rising slowly up out of the vale of fogyism and prejudice. Both have learned many valuable lessons and have profited thereby.—Mirror and Farmer.

In California the eucalyptus tree is planted for fuel, being cut down three years after planting. The amount realized for each acre of trees is over $200. The tree will thrive on nearly all kinds of soils and it may perhaps, be well adapted for fuel purposes here, though they would require more time for growth.

When mechanics and contractors figure on their profits they call their time worth a fixed price per day, and are allowed to take that into the column of expenses; but when a farmer makes his showing, he is expected to admit that he and his teams must live if they did not work, therefore what they get for labor is clear gain.

Sprains are among the most severe accident to which we are liable. When a joint is sprained, swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation, the swelling and loss or motion of the joint happen immediately after the accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent inflammation, use poultices of wormwood, hops or tansy.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or show signs of decay. The last fall has been so wet that more than usual attention must be given to cellars to prevent losses. By absorbing superfluous moisture the line prevents the rising of foul odors that dampness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vegetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

A pig's foot is small in proportion to its weight. If allowed to trample over wet ground in its pen, it must inevitably mire it up worse than any other animals. Some think the pig loves this condition of thing. He does not, but he cannot help it. By all means, give piggy a board floor over at least a part of his pen, and under cover. This he will keep scrupulously clean and neat, going outside in the coldest weather to void liquid or solid excreta. Very young pigs quickly learn this habit of neatness.

I believe the liquid portion of manure, which commonly soaks into the ground and is lost, is worth as much as all the rest put together. "No man's experience can teach him all that is worth knowing; therefore read, and get the experience." "The best profit is in the best products. An afternoon visit to market will find the best meat, butter, vegetables and fruits all sold."—Vermont Watchman.

Horses that have itchy skin may be put in fine condition in a very simple and easy treatment, by giving them once a week a pint of linseed oil at their night feeding. The condition of such a horse will rapidly improve. If the case should be a bad one a good condition powder given in the feed night and morning will be greatly beneficial. One who has practiced this for a long while finds his horses are kept in fine condition.

When clover does not thrive where it has before borne good crops it indicates that the land is "clover sick." That is, it is in a fertile condition, rich in nitrogen, but lacking in some elements demanded the clover for some other crop. Corn is an excellent crop for the purpose, and potatoes may follow corn. By applying lime and potash the land can be put in clover again. Rotation of crops is an advantage on all farms.

Says the Mark Lane Express: "It is being made a complaint by Manitoba wheat-growers and wheat merchants that their exceptionally fine wheat are mixed with common sorts before shipment to this country. That is essentially their business and not ours, but wheat that is intended simply for consumption or export cannot be too clean and good; the enhanced price and lessened freight pay well for the extra labor."

Those who grow fodder corn for ensilage or winter food should bear in mind that experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station showed that corn cut at the stage when the kernel was just beginning to glaze furnished nearly twice the nutritive value of that cut when the tassels first appeared. It is better to plant the small, early varieties of corn rather than the large Southern varieties, as the former reach their full nutritive value a month earlier than the latter.

It would do the black Spanish fowls in this country much good if some enterprising breeder would import a few trios every year. They have been bred so close in order to secure the white face that they lost their vigor and stamina, and they need fresh blood now more than any other class. The black Spanish are very handsome and should be improved. They have done good service in the past, and may do as well in the future with a little care and good management.

Jersey cows, though not at any time giving large yields of milk, are generally so persistent that during a year they are not very long dry. It is this tendency, which combined with the richness of their milk, makes them favorites with those who only keep one cow and look to that for the family supply. Every effort should be used to keep a young heifer up to her milking yield as long as possible. The habit of going dry early, if once formed, is impossible to break.

Care of an Infant.

The management of the baby during the first week of its existence may be summed up in one word—quiet. Almost equal in importance to this condition for the small stranger is that of warmth. The baby's eyes should for a long time be carefully shielded from the light. Too much condemnation of the practice of "hardening" infants by such barbarous methods as bathing them in cool water, subjecting them to rude handling and similar harsh courses. The child's stomach holds only a tablespoonful at birth, and distensions of the diaphragm by over-feeding produces the same discomfort in an infant that the gorging of an immense dinner would upon an adult. Worse still than the over-feeding is the practice of pouring medicines down the baby's throat. Agitation or excitement to the mother acts directly and speedily upon the child.

A FAIR QUIXOTE.

"Iris" relates the Fortunes of a Social Reformer.

Last week I wrote of a Western girl who undertook a tilt with a son of Eastern chivalry on the subject of nature's nobleman as opposed to society's. The intrepid spirit of this female might have inspired an epic, treated in the Homeric style. She was of the stuff of heroines. She spent some time in New York, and endeavor in that enervating atmosqhere to keep untainted the vigorous health of her views.

Her friends regarded her as no better than an anarchist. An admirer said to her once, when the welkin was ringing with her socialistic theories:

"My dear Miss Brown, if you had lived in Russia, you would by this time have attempted to blow up the Czar with a bomb."

She said she thought it likely, and was quiet certain that she would have been sent to Siberia. She was one of those people whose views latent in piping times of peace, at the first chafing of opposite rise hot to the surface. In the West the germ of her rampant republicanism lay dormant in dry, peeling bulbs; in the air of the East it shot up of a sudden like Jack's bean-stack. She was the champion of the socially weak, the fashionably incompetent. If there was anybody—not mentally incapable—upon whom society turned its elegant back, she performed the good Samaritan act, and crossed the road to console and protect. Her antagonism was furious aroused by the easy, careless manner of the procession, as it marched past the feeble ones unable to keep up. One day in speaking of this she said:

"I want to keep myself unspotted from this great, heartless selfish city. It's a beautiful place and people lead magnificent lives, but I never saw so many small prejudices, so much narrowness and meanness. I suppose the people here would be broad and liberal."

So she set forth on a stormy career, breaking lances right and left, and showing the most undaunted valor, "in the face of fearful odds." In order to keep her republicanism green, she collected quite a menagerie of socially infirm pets, to whose standard she rallied at the cry for help. She generally took up hopeless cases. One of them, I remember, was a family of a mother, a father, and two daughters; let us call them Smiths.

Like all enthusiasts she rather overdid it, and was always cramming her Smiths down the throats of her friends. The Smiths were good, honest, noble-hearted people. Society disapproved of them because they all talked through their noses, all talked at once, and all, in cold blood, murdered the grammar-books, and danced a war-dance on their mangled remains. Mrs. Smith was in character the strongest, in grammar the weakest. She used to run a-muck through Lindley Murray. She always alluded to her husband as "Pop Smith." This was her social death-blow. The charms of her kindly heart and generous disposition would have borne her triumphantly over the rapids of of having "seen him done it," or have piloted her through the shoals of "my daughter Polly aint no fool," but upon the ignominious and desecrating "Pop Smith" she foundered.

The girls were not quite as unbridled in their passion for breaking the grammar's spirit. They generously admitted that it had something on its side. To be sure, they were known to "enjoy poor health," and similar strange derangements were showered upon them by prodigal nature. They even indulged in the pernicious habit of "taking rides on ferry-boats," and it must be consequently presumed they not infrequently "took a sail on horseback," or a "gallop on the elevated railway." One of them was artistic, and occasionally in a bout with the French pigments she was downed. She had a peculiar way of rendering "Mauve," to which only the pen of a great writer could do full justice. I know that the terminal "e" was not slighted. And for many reckless and unthinking years she called the "Salmagundi Club" the "Solomon Grundy," a compliment to the gentleman whose little life was rounded off in one portentous week; but there have been more timely compliments. Overlooking these harmless eccentricities, she was a charming girl.

This was the family the Western reformer undertook to float on the Eastern market. She could not do it. Martin Luther, and Fox, and Calvin could not have done it. The spirits of the family were willing enough, but the grammar was still weak. It had rickets of the most incurable form. Whenever their patron and her friends had built a lovely edifice in which the Smith family sat enthroned in a photographically posed group, down upon it came "Pop Smith," and the whole was smashed to atoms.

The reformer's second venture was a forlorn young man—Jones. Everybody knew Jones, and most men liked him—always a good sign. But to those to whom society was Alpha and Omega, Jones was a hobgoblin. Hostesses dreaded him; buds, with strongly developed social instincts, fled from him. He could hardly ever get a dance; weedily exuberant wallflowers were his only resource. What was the reason it would be hard to say. His main fault lay in the fact that he always yelled when he talked, and the more sentimental he grew, the louder he yelled. This, of course, was conspicuous; but some women like to be conspicuous in their sentimentalities. Pinning down one of his deriders, they would say, vaguely: "Oh he's too common!"

"Now, just tell me," cried his exasperated patroness, "what's there common about him? Has he ever been rude to you or any one?"

"No."

"Has he ever used common slang, or vulgar expressions, or horse-jockey language like that man you're all ready to run after all over the country?"

"No;" reluctantly.

"You never heard him say a big, big D, even on the ballfield when he was hit on the head with a foul that nearly killed him, and yet the men with whom you play tennis often swear the most wicked swears when they miss a ball?"

"Yes; to be sure."

"And he's much brighter than the usual run isn't he?"

"Oh, he's all that," impatiently; "but we don't like him; we don't want him; we can get better ones."

"I suppose those are the eighteen-year-olds, who always have the tops of their mouths, because it's such a short time since they gave up the bottle?" and with this Parthian shaft the defender of Jones withdraws in wrath to her tent.

She fought for Jones single handed against all the feminines and most of the masculines of her world. She danced with him whenever she could, and created much gossip and some ill-humor. In one or two cases she suffered sights through her unfortunate protege. Of these she once told me with rage and fury.

She had a lover, an agreeable, harmless, and rather vapid young man, who, like Pooh-Bah, was the victim of an overpowering family pride. It rarely obtruded itself, but it was ingrained in his nature. In the depths of his heart he thought that the damsel to whom he offered his empty but aristocratic hand should sink down in a joyous swoon, like Esther before the raised sceptre of Ahasuerus. The Western reformer enslaved his fancy, but it galled him to have to acknowledge the plebeian Jones as a rival. He plotted to overthrow him.

One evening, at a dance, the lady sat in a corner, Jones beside her, and her foot on the lower rung of an empty chair. To occupy this throne did her other admirer seriously incline. He looked upon it longingly and cogitated. Finally, he determined on a bold coup, crossed the room, sat down on the vacant chair with his back to Jones (of whom he took no notice), and cut their talk in twain. His manner showed plainly his intention of freezing the other out by ignoring his presence. With commendable coolness he grabbed the conversation, and before they could recover from their mental colapse, had directed it in a course unknown to Jones. Such was the situation when the lady said in tones of ice: "Mr. So-and-So, don't you know my friend, Mr. Jones?"

The high-born youth blushed to the parting on his brow, and said, with a half-nod: "Mr. Jones—happy to meet you."

Then there was an awful silence. The lady bit her lips in rosy anger, the man of lineage felt himself at a disadvantage. Jones alone remained imperturbable, but there was that in his concentrated gaze, which said:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

It was the aggressor who eventually fled from the firm base of the coveted chair, frozen by the ice reserve of his divinity, who would hardly look at him. She subsequently dragged him ignominiously at her chariot-wheels, which is a poetic way of saying that she "wiped the ground with him." This is an archaic custom, which dates from the day when Achilles dragged dead Hector round the walls of Troy.

At another time, also a dance, she sat conversing with an admirer and an incipient admirer. In their charming circle Jones penetrated; suing for a dance. He sat down and the lady introduced him to her companions. The admirer was polite in his acknowledgments, the incipient admirer suddenly stiffened as though frozen. The lady walked off with the I. A. because of stiffness. "Left alone," said the I. A. to the A.

"What induces Miss Brown to encourage that man so? He's simply insupportable. That's the third time I've been introduced to him, and I always cut him the next day."

"Why?"

"Oh—I don't know—most of the fellows do."

"I see; it's the correct thing!"

Here the A. saw his loved one standing, out of breath, by a pillar, Jones gone on a quest for a lemonade, and he flew to join her and impart the above conversation as something particularly choice.

And after all this she married Jones? Alas, no! There comes a time when finite benevolence ceases to exist.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Kill the First Fly.

"How do the flies get into the house with screens in all of the windows and doors?" is a question asked by hundreds of housewives who are annoyed by the pests. A naturalist who has looked closely into the habits of the fly said: "The swarms of flies that are so troublesome during the latter part of summer and in the fall hatch out in the house. The screens shut them in instead of keeping them out, and really do more harm than good. It is physically impossible to keep every fly out of the house in summer time, but by exercising a little care thousands of them may be excluded.

"Nearly all the trouble is caused by about a dozen sluggish specimens that emerge from their winter retreats on the first warm days of spring. They may be found on the sunny windows of any room not in constant use. They should be killed at once, as they deposit the eggs from which the millions of summer flies are hatched. They are prolific insects, and one old fly is capable of populating a whole house with progeny in a single summer. Instead of killing the first fly of the season, many people make a pet of it. Its sluggishness and half-frozen condition excite pity, and it is not unusual for the most careful housekeeper to feed and warm it out of pure tender-heartedness. A folded towel should be kept handy, and the early flies killed as soon as they appear. Then if care is taken to leave no particles of food and sugar scattered around the kitchen and dining-room, and to keep all substances on which flies feed covered, there will be no trouble from flies. Some families who take these precautions even dispense with screens in the windows and doors. If the flies come in from outdoors they find nothing to live on, and seek more congenial quarters. It is best to use screens, however, as damp and rainy weather invariably drives flies into the house, and they are troublesome until it is clear and warm outside.

Don't Like Electric Execution.

The Western Electrician defines the position of most newpapers when it says: The daily press, as a whole, has taken a decided stand against that clause of the law providing for the substitution of electricity for the halter in New York State, which forbids the publication of descriptions of executions.

District Attorney Fellows of New York city holds that the provision is unconstitutional. He says: Among those whom the sheriff has a right under the law to invite to witness the execution, there is no reason why newspaper reporters may not be invited. In fact, they probably will be present. If they were not invited what is there to prevent myself or any one present to recite the facts in conversation after the execution is over? To forbid that I should recite the facts would be to forbid free speech. And furthermore, what does a reporter do but recite the facts to half a million readers, instead of to a group of friends. Of course, if an indictment should be found against an editor or a reporter for printing and reporting the execution, I should be compelled to prosecute, but in my opinion the judge would hold the law to be unconstitutional, or at any rate the trial would not result in a conviction."

All smutty corn or husks should be burned. It is better to take precaution for next year than to attempt to prevent smut by some remedy. It would have been best to destroy the affected stalks when growing, but even now no traces of smut should be allowed to exist. Seed should never be selected from a field containing smutty ears of corn.

A Beaver's Protest.

"Until the Fall snows carpet the ground and render 'still-hunting' practicable, it is not uncommon for hunters to patrol the watercourses at night, in the hope of surprising some one of the deer tribe in or near the water. He who is to do the shooting sits in the bow, while the stern is occupied by the paddler, who impels the canoe in a manner that is absolutely noiseless. The many sounds which at night characterize the woods on the confines of civilization are wanting in the forests of the wilderness. In the absence of wind the silence is that of death itself—like the Egyptian darkness, it seems as though it could actually be felt. And so the canoe steals slowly on, as silent as the shadow of a cloud, its occupants, their nerves at the highest tension, straining their ears to detect at the earliest possible moment the presence of the game they seek. Suddenly, without the slightest possible warning, the deathlike silence is broken by a sound, as though the guardian angel of the deer tribe had hurled a stone about two feet in diameter into the water in the immediate vicinity of the canoe. It is the protest of the beaver against the invasion of its domain. I had heard this sound many times, and its cause had been explained to me as often. Still, though long experience had taught me implicit confidence in my companion and mentor, I could yield him in this but a half-hearted faith. It seemed incredible that an animal less than three feet long could make a noise the size of a two-story house. But one moonlight night we stole on a beaver swimming in a narrow stream. Not till the stem of the canoe was within five feet of it did it detect our presence. Then down went its head, and rounding up its back, it struck a violent blow upon the water with its tail, and vanished. I was liberally showered and thoroughly convinced at one and the same moment. When excited or alarmed, a beaver will sometimes continue this performance, easily audible for half a mile or more, at half-minute intervals for ten consecutive minutes."—Harper's Magazine.

What a Poorhouse Did for Henry M. Stanley.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was born in Wales, near the little town of Denbigh, and his parents were so poor that when he was about three years old, he was sent to the poorhouse at St. Asaph to be brought up and educated. When he was thirteen years old, he was turned loose to take care of himself. Young though he was, he was ambitious and well informed. As a lad he taught school in the village of Mold, Flintshire, North Wales. Getting tired of this, he made his way to Liverpool, England, when he was about fourteen years of age, and there he shipped as cabin boy on board a sailing vessel bound to New Orleans, in the promised land to which so many British-born youths ever turn their eyes. In New Orleans he fell in with a kindly merchant, a Mr. Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name; for our young hero's real name was John Rowlands, and he was not Stanley until he became an American, as you see. Mr. Stanley died before Henry came of age, leaving no will, and the lad was again left to shift for himself. Young Stanley lived in New Orleans until 1861, when he was 21 years old, having been born in 1840. Then the great civil war broke out, and Stanley went into the confederate army.

Railroad Mileage.

The number of inhabitants to each mile of railroad in 1850 was 2,571—while in 1887 this number was only 412; and the decrease has been so steady as to admit of representation by curve which seems to be hyperbolic in character. There was a conspicuous interruption in the curve at the time of the civil war, and another after the panic of 1873, but its nature is not materially affected by these disturbances. Estimating the future increase of population on the basis of past, the prolongation of the curve would indicate for 1890 a population of 396 to the mile of railroad, and the limit of the curve would be approximately reached in 1898, with a population per mile of 325. It would appear, therefore, that the normal rate of railroad building for the five years from 1885 to 1890 is about 8,000 miles a year, and that 9,000 miles would be in excess of the limit indicated by the curve.—New York Telegram.

A Ridiculous Notion.

"There are some men," says the New York Ledger, "who cultivate white hands, with fair nails. For nothing else do they care very particularyly; all is well if only their hands be fine. There is even a ridiculous notion that elegant hands are the most unequivocal test of what is called good birth. We can say, for our part, that the finest hands we ever saw belonged to a woman who kept a butcher's stall in Fulton Market. So much for the nonsense about fine hands.

"Take the bull by the horns" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the teaspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For Coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is excellent and safe. 25 cents.

In the tretment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, tic douloureux, semicrania, &c., the value of Salvation Oil cannot be over-estimated. It kills pain. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Aren't these troeusrs too long Aaron?" "Vell, dey vhas pooty long, but ter dudes are vearing deir glo'es long dis year. Id vhas hard times."—Harper's Bazar.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

The lord mayor of London gives Minister Phelps a farewell banquet.

Good in One Thing---Good in All.

Miss Frances Power Cobb has probably hit the truth in the judgment which she thus pronounces: "Though we read of Mrs. Jellybys in novels, I have failed yet to find, in a pretty large experience of real life, a single case in which a woman who exercised public spirit, even to the extent of self-devotion, was not also an admirable and conscientious daughter, wife, mother, or mistress of a household. This specter of the female politician who abandons her family for the sake of passing bills in parliament is just as complete an allusion of the masculine brain as the older specter whom Sydney Smith laid by a joke—the woman who would 'forsake an infant for a quadratic equation.'"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Col. M. W. Glenn of Minneapolis is to remove his boiler shops to Duluth.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irratation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

The Pullman company buys the Union Palace Car company for $3,000,000.

"MORE THAN ALL OTHER LUNG REMEDIES," is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Western railroad presidents consider the preliminary agreement in Chicago.

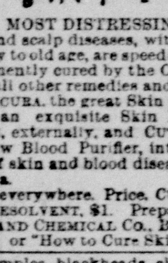
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond. Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Two young Southern Democratic members of congress exchange fist blows.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

JAY EYE SEE'S Driver, Edwin D. Bither, uses Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve, and a thorough trial enables him to endorse it as the best remedy that he ever saw for general stable use. Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1.00.



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM SOLD EVERYWHERE

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, it has no Equal.

It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no Opium in any form.



CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

COLD in HEAD

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

ST. JACOBS OIL

ONCE CURED NO RELAPSE.

Original Statement, 1882. Renewed Nov., 1886. Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., writes: "Had acute rheumatism several years; grew worse; eminent physicians attended me; had spasms; no relief; not expected to live for hours; rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil; first application relieved; second removed pain; continued use cured me; no relapse in four years; do as much work as ever."

Original Statement, 1881. Renewed Nov. 9, 1886. Mr. Jno. H. Wall, 614 E. 6th St., S. Boston, Mass.: "Suffered acute pains 8 months in both knees; so bad could not get up stairs. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at night; much relieved in the morning. Tried it again; pain finally left me entirely. I have had no return of pain since. I am completely cured."

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A Positive Cure for Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



The gentleman on the left took Mercury, Potash and Sarsaparilla Mixtures, which ruined his digestion and gave him mercurial rheumatism. The gentleman on the right took SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) which forced out the poison, and built him up from the first dose.

SWIFT'S SPECIFC is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

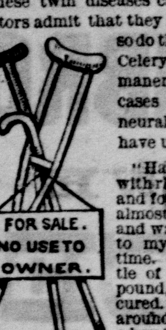
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

N. W. N. U. 1889 No. 5.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.



"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLI. Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES *Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.*

BABIES *Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.*

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Big Boston Clothing Store

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

The largest in the whole Northwest, occupying a 6-story store building, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods. Goods sent C. O. D. subject to examination..

Tadella's Alloyed Zinc Pens.

More Durable than Steel, Smoother than Gold.

SAMPLES OF 12 STYLES FREE. PRICE $1.25 PER GROSS.

ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER,

SPECIAL!

We will send to any address a good Coon Coat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs for $26.25 or a Black Siberian Coat Nutria Collar and Cuffs for $11.25. All Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Boys' and Children's Clothing at ONE FOURTH OFF regular price. Get orders in immediately, money refunded on purchases not satisfactory.

Rules for Self-measurement sent on application.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER,

Ryan Building, Cor. Robert and Seventh St,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Perfect Music Books

for CHOIRS, for CLASSES, for CONVENTIONS, or perhaps impossible—but DITSON & CO.'S matchless books are just in the line.

Emerson's Easy Anthems, (80 cts., $7.20 per dozen) are 49 in number—quite new—give about one for each Sunday in the year, and are full of grace and beauty.

Song Harmony, (60 cts., $6 per doz.) by L. O. Emerson, is a new and very "perfect" book for Singing Classes, perhaps the best of a long series of books by the same author.

The Graded Singing School, (50 cents, $4.50 per doz.) by D. F. Hodges, is a sensible, practical method, by a very sensible, practical teacher, and is fully furnished with good material for successful work.

Jehovah's Praise, ($1, or $9 per dozen.) by L. O. Emerson, is a full size Church Music Book, with a large number of Anthems and Tunes for choirs, also Glees, Part-Songs, and a multitude of melodious exercises for classes.

Temple Chimes, (35 cts., $3.60 doz.) by Evangelist Luther, just published, is a very superior collection of new Gospel Songs, of Hymns and Tunes.

Praise in Song, (40 cts., $4.20 doz.) by L. O. and E. U. Emerson, is a new Sunday School and Praise book, full of uncommonly good Music and hymns. A very "perfect" book for vestry singing.

Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston
Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

WISE AXLE GREASE

NEVER GUMS. Never Freezes or Melts. Every box Guaranteed. Sample orders solicited. Write for prices. WISE AXLE GREASE BEST MADE. Sold by all jobbers. Cheaper than common grease. CLARK & WISE CO., Mfrs., 39 River St. Chicago, Ill.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y, ESTABLISHED 1779.

NORTHERN GROWN PLANTS AND SEEDS

Are acknowledged the best, being hardier, more productive and yield better crops.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Containing only the best varieties, mailed free on application. WRITE FOR IT.

L. L. MAY & CO., FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use

Ferry's Seeds



D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world.

D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address

Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

UNITARIAN Literature free. Address M. E. PARTRIDGE, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Weak Men My last lecture with hints and helps for complete home cure. Dr. R. F. Caton Box 5257, Boston. Free.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REINHOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

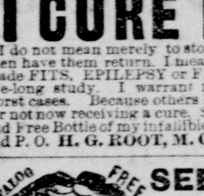
Agents Wanted for our fast selling books and bibles. Distance no hindrance. Big Profits. Empyreal Pub. House St. Paul, Minn.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



FREE

Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. *Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c.* Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 1000 pkts new extras free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

I CURE FITS!

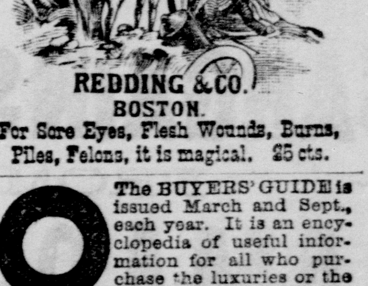
I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.



SEEDS! 20 Packets for 50 cts postpaid. Eclipse and Blood T. Beet; Wakefield and All Seasons Cab.; W. Plume Celery; Erfurt Caulif.; Oxheart Carrot; Bonanza Corn; Prolific Cucumber; Prize Head Lettuce; Banana M. Melon; Kolb Gem W. Melon; Silver King and Yel. D. Globe Onions; Parsnip; Hub. Squash; Rosy, Gem and Chartier Radish; Beauty Tomato; Best Turnip. Illustrated Catalogue free.

ALNEER BROS., Rockford, Ill. FREE!

RUSSIA SALVE



REDDING & CO. BOSTON.

For Sore Eyes, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Piles, Felons, it is magical. 25 cts.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BUNKER HILL $3.00 CUSTOM PANTS

Save retailers' and jobbers' profit. We are the leading manufacturers of $3 Pants,

GET THE BEST

and GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR. If not satisfactory, we replace them with another pair or REFUND THE MONEY. Our goods are unsurpassed in materials, style, workmanship, and finish. We have large capital, and many years' experience. With our facilities we guarantee perfect satisfaction.



Send six cents with your address and get a line of samples with our unique sample card and a 48-inch linen tape measure, if you mention this paper.

BUNKER HILL CUSTOM PANTS CO. 129 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



HAMBURG

Is one of the chief cities of Germany.

THIS ARTICLE

Treats of our famuos NEW STOCK of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

Our entire line of

Swiss Cambric, Nainsook

And Irish Point Edgeings AND INSERTINGS,

22 and 27 inch Flouncings and Hand Made Torchon Laces.

This stock is the finest and best selected we have ever shown. We announce a special opening for Monday, and invite the Ladies to call.

HENRY I. COHEN

Successor to Cohen Bros.

SEE--THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes.
Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

We still have a few

BARGAINS LEFT!

FROM THE

DAMAGE SALE.

We will close them out to make room for new goods

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

We have a few **CLOAKS** left which must go at any price,

Don't Miss This Grand Opportunity.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

A new time card goes into effect on Monday on the N. P. road.

Mrs. W. B. McChesney, of Barnesville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Katie Losy, of St. Joseph, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Koop of this city.

C. L. Spaulding has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia but is now convalescing.

Mrs. Samual Innman presented her husband with a fine nine pound boy on Sunday morning.

Conductor Rhodes was passing the cigars to the boys the first of the week over the arrival of a fine boy baby at his home on Sunday.

The McDowell Theater Co., that recently played Mr. Barnes of New York, in this city again appear in this city, Wednesday, Feb., 6th.

Miss Minnie Herring, of Anoka, who has been visiting the family of I. U. White for a couple of weeks, returned to her home, on Tuesday.

Annie Carlson, a 14 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson, of Gull River, died on Sunday, Jan. 17th, of Diptheria, and was buried at Gull River on the 29 inst.

Andrew Olson was up before his honor Wednesday morning charged with assaulting one George Stone, but the case was dismissed on motion of the city attorney before the trial ended.

The Sauk Rapids Free Press is authority for the statement that Bro. Stivers of the Journal will be admitted to the bar in the spring and in company with Judge Douglas of this city, will go to St. Paul and practice law.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brainerd passed the house under suspension of the rules Tuesday morning, the amendment changing the day of election from March to the first Tuesday after first Monday in May.

Mr. Clark, of Brainerd, a cousin of Mrs. J. M. Burke, was in town several days last week visiting his friends, and we are told that he is so well pleased with the people here that he intends to make his visits frequent. Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

The editor and wife have enjoyed a short vacation since last issue, visiting friends and reletives in the City of the Pines, and besides the pleasure of a visit with their friends and relatives they found Brainerd one of the most promising young cities of the state.—Hancock Olive Branch.

The Brainerd Minstrels are in active prepration and will astonish the public with the performance they will give at the opera house Feb., 20 1889. The company consists of some of the leading business men of Brainerd, also some of the best talent in the west. The company is under the immediate supervision of James Kellahan and Joe Genevey, which certainly means success.

J. N. Nevers, in a few weeks, will take a trip to the Pacific coast with a view of finding a suitable place to locate permanently. He will visit Tacoma and other Pacific coast points. In case a suitable location is discovered Mr. Nevers will move his family thither in the early spring. The departure of Mr. Nevers and family will be greatly regretted in this city, as they have, for many years been great favorites in society circles, and their genial hospitality will be

Judge Holland is in Duluth holding court for Judge Stearns.

Engineer Pat Carney is visiting at his old home in Quincy, Ill.

The Y's will meet with Miss Lizzie Tennis, corner 5th and Grove streets, next Monday evening.

The city election will take place in May instead of March. This prolongs the agony a couple of months.

G. W. Ingraham, formerly proprietor of the Metropolitan restaurant, was in the city the first of the week.

Malcolm McLaren has been passing around the cigars this week over the arrival of a little daughter last Saturday.

Mrs. S. W. Stivers, of Dodge Centre, Minn., is in the city visiting with the family of her son, H. C. Stivers, of the Journal.

The Grand opere house at Duluth, one of the finest buildings in the northwest, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday.

Dave Feeder, of Minnewankon, D. T., is in the city visiting old acquaintanbes. He was formerly with Conklin, Clark & Co.

Melvin Walker, who is attending the Curtiss Business college, ot Minneapolis, came up to spend Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. I. Seymour went to Topeka, Kansas, last week, called thither by a message announcing the serious illness of her father.

Bishop Gilbert writes that he is rapidly improving and will keep his appointments at St. Paul's church on Sunday, the 10th instant.

John Hughes will to-morrow move his saloon from East Brainerd into the room on Front street formerly occupied by Nick Shroeder.

Seth Phillips, of Gull River, proposes to become one of the Oklahoma boomers, we understand. He will leave for that locality some time next week.

Geo. Bane, formally a painter of this city, but who has been in Minneapolis for some time, is about to be married to a society belle of St. Louis.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature to forfeit the Duluth & Winnepeg land grant. This bill is intended to deprive both the Duluth & Winnepeg and the B. & N. W. roads of the lands

A bill has been introduced into the legislature declaring the land granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeited because of the failure of the company to comply with the requirements of the grant.

Joe Cohen has decided to go to Duluth and open a real estate and loan office. As Joe has had considerable experience at this business, and Duluth is a live, energetic and progressive city where real estate doubles in value every few years, we have no doubt but that Joe, with his ripe business experience, will be very successful indeed.

Bro. Stivers suggests Editor Halstead, of the Tiburne, as a non-partisan candidate for mayor. We have no doubt Bro. Halstead would make a good officer, but as a poverty stricken newspaper man, unused to luxuries, we are afraid the immense salary of the position would be more prosperity than he could stand.

A special meeting of the voters of the Brainerd High school district will be held at the High school building, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15th, for the purpose of voting on the question of making a loan of $35,000 from the state, to build school houses in the Second and Third wards, and fit up the building in the first ward.

P. Mertz leaves the first of next week for Tacoma W. T., where he expects to make his home in the future. Mrs. Mertz and children will remain here until spring, when they will join Mr. Mertz on the coast. Mr. Mertz has been a resident of this city for nearly 15 years and has a host of friends who will regret to see him leave.

Social honors are falling thick and fast on Joe Cohen before his departure from our city. On Monday he was tendered a banquet at the Palace Hotel, by memberes of the 13 club, on Wednesday a complimentary ball was given in his honor at the Commercial, and to-night a complimentary progressive eucher party will be given him at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Goodman, by his young lady friend.

M. K. Swartz moved his stock of furniture to the Cale building, next to the post office, Wednesday and Thursday, where he will sell out at a great reduction. The large store room that he vacated is being occupied by Nick Shroeder as a saloon, and is being fitted up in elegant shape. The stairway leading to the second floor is being taken out, and Mr. Swartz is having the up-stairs fitted up as a hall for society meetings.

City Attorney McClenahan is very busy these days revising the city charter. He has the charters of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater constantly before him, and is incorporating in the new charter what seems to be the best features of the charters of those cities. The new charter will probably be twice as long as the old, and will be as complete and precise as the charters of any city in the state. A thorough revision of our present defective charter has long been needed.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at the Methodist church Sunday evening at 7:30, Feb. 3d. Mrs. R. Newcombe, of Minneapolis, will deliver an address. Subject, The Romance of the Ninteenth Century, illustrated in word pictures seen through the open door of Religion, Service and Reform. Mrs. Newcombe will meet the ladies of the city in a temperance parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Keene North 4th street, Saturday,

Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

On Friday night of last week the store house of George Keough, which is a few feet to the rear of his hotel on Sixth street, were broken into and provisions to the amount of between $30 and $40 was stolen. The thieves whoever they were effected an entrance by prying out the staple to which the lock was attached and walking through the door. On Saturday, as a result of snspicions he had as to who the thieves probably were, Mr. Keough swore out a search warrant to search the residence of Mr. Frank Osborne, and also the barber shop of Osborne Bros., Frank Osborne, being a member of the firm. The warrants were placed in the hands of Chief Caffery, who, accompanied by Mr. Keough, went to Mr. Osborne's residence and began to search the premises, Mrs. Osborne, the only person there at the time offering no resistance. While the officers was searching the house, Mr. Orborne accompanied by William Bentley, a young man employed about Osborne Bros'. shop, and who took his meals at Mr. Osborne's, came home to dinner. The nature of the officer's visit was explained to Mr. Osborne, who denied that any property like that described in the warrant was about the premises. A little more searching on the part of the officers, however, brought to light a goose and a roll of butter, which was idintified by Mr. Keough as part of the stolen property, and which was found in a barrel in the rear of Mr. Osborne's house, the barrel being covered over with a piece of cloth. Mr. Osborne explained the fact of its being there by saying that Bently had found the articles in a barrel in the rear of Osborne's shop on Wednesday morning and had made Mrs. Orsborne a present of them. Both men were arrested charged with grand larceny in the first degree and placed in jail, until Monday, when the prelemmary examinations was begun. The examination lasted until Tuesday afternoon, Bently being held and committed to jail on the charge specified, while Osborne was bound over in the sum of $300 charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. Mr. Osborne claims that he knows nothing of the robbery and that the goods found in his possession were given to him by Bentley who said he found them in a barrel in the rear of the barber shop. Also that the articles were given to him on Wednesday, and the robbery did not occur until Friday night and the goods were not received by Mr. Keough until Thursday. Mr. Keough is equally positive that the goods are his, and are part of the stuff stolen Saturday. A couple cans of oysters were stolen in the same way from Mr. Keough about Christmas time, and he thinks it is high time that such proceedings were stopped.

Why We Smile.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, a fine 8 pound girl baby. Mother and child are both doing well.

Communication.

ST. PAUL, Feb 1, 1889.

EDITORS DISPATCH;—Last week I received notice that the city council had passed a resolution requesting me to have certain two bills passed by the legislature, one legalizing the action of the council in guaranteeing $40,000 electric light bonds, and the other authorizing the council to issue $20,000 of bonds to pay for certain expenditures needed in perfecting the electric light plant. Almost simultaneously with this notice, I received many letters and resolutions from Brainerd protesting against the passage of either of the bills. Being thuse aware that there was not an agreement among the people, I wrote the city clerk to see the members of the council, and if they wanted to have a talk about the matter I would be pleased to meet them Saturday evening last. Upon going home I heard nothing of any meeting having been called and supposed that the suggestion had not met the views of the council. I am now at a loss to know what to do or how to act in the matter. I want to do what the people would have me do. I am hear for that purpose. It makes no difference to me how I feel personally, nor how any other single individual feels. What I want to know is, what do the people want. This I must know before I can do anything. If there is a division among the people, and such a disagreement as to make it impossible for me to find out what the actual public feeling is, I can do nothing. Now, the idea that nothing will be done, but let the the matter drift along and leave me to shoulder the responsibility of the results, is one which I do not approve, and I now take the liberty of so putting the whole matter before the people and the responsibility will rest with them and not with me. I do not propose to go over the history of this controversy, nor will I express myself either for or against the proposed legislation. It is quite enough for me to know that the people are divided, can't agree and apparently so far do not propose to agree. If there is not interest enough taken by the people to come to some understanding about the matter, the only safe way for me is to simply do nothing. In other words, I will do as they do—nothing. I am here to serve the people. I am their representative. But I want to say that as long as they remain inactive I can do nothing. I would suggest that a public meeting be called and let the matter be discussed. It may be that if the whole matter was understood, an agreement might be arrived at. One thing is certain, that at the present time it appears to me that my duty is plain, and if the peop,e want me to act they must, in some way, get together and let me know what is wanted. I have written this between times and hope it will not be misunderstood, for it is with the desire to do the right thing by and between my many friends that I write.

I am,
W. A. FLEMING.

The "Adonis" of the House.

A vote was taken yesterday among half a dozen spectators as to who was the "Adonis" of the house. Among the younger members Eugene Hay carried the day by a small margin over Judge Fleming, while among the older men Hon. Jared Benson

To Remove The Dam.

R. K. Whiteley, through his attorney, Leon E. Lum, has commenced suit againt the Water Power company, to compel them to remove the dam in the Mississippi river, or pay the amount of the judgement obtained by him against the company for overflowage of his lands. The amount of the judgement is $1,800 and the time for payment has expired, hence Mr. Whiteley's action in bringing the suit.

Waived Examination.

Fred McNaughton was again before the municipal court on Wednesday for preliminary examination, Mr. Lewis having recovered sufficiently from the effect of his wounds to appear in court. When the case was called Mr. G. S. Fernald, attorney for defendent, waived examination, and the prisoner was again committed to jail until the March term of the district court. The defense evidently intend to show its hand until the case is on trial in the district court.

Fort Ripley Items.

J. L. Berg is in Minneapolis this weeks.

Fred Hovey and H. A. Hatch were in Little Falls on Monday.

Those on the sick list this week are C. H. Clause and boy, Mina Hovey and infant child of C. H. and Carrie Cooper, the last being seriously ill.

G. G. Kimble is hauling logs at the rate of forty thousand a day. Lumbermen claim the hauling was never better than at present.

For Sale.

A span of draft horses for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Ashley Ford, Brained, Minn

My residence on Bluff avenue will be for sale after the 1st of February, including grounds and stables. This is a very desirable home and will be sold very cheap to the right person. City water in house and yard, with first-class sewerage. For terms, etc., call at my office in Sleeper block.

J. L. SMITH.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

Go to White's for skates.

I. U. White carries a nice line of children's sleds in several styles.

An Elegant Substitute.

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines, is the very agreeable liquid fruit remmdy, Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading Physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden Druggist.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.
For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Guns at Cost.

If you want a gun at cost now is your time. I. U. White will sell you any gun that he has in stock at the actual cost to him. Now is your chance if you want a good gun cheap.

Go to I. U. White's for hand sleds.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

Two choice lots in Congregational church block, 4th street north, Cheap for cash.

KEENE & NEVERS.

We are offering for sale our spring brook meadow. This is a bargain worth investigating. Call at old P O. drug store for particulars.

KEENE & NEVERS.

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m

CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. }
In Probate Court.

Special Term, January 26th, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of Chauncey B. Sleeper, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Sarah L. Sleeper, John Lindsey Smith and Edward Hazen, of said county;

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, on the first Monday in each and every month for six months, commencing Monday, February 4th, 1889.

It is Further Ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said executors as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.

W. P. SPALDING,

THE SECOND ANNUAL

MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

GERMANIA MANNERCHOR

Will Take Place At



The Roller Rink,

MONDAY EVE., FEB. 4th.

TICKETS - $1.00

For sale by all members of the Maennerchor. Costumes can be rented at Mrs. H. Theviots. As a large number of costumes have already been rented the Committee of Arrangements desire to impress upon the minds of those desiring costumes to order them as early as possible.

H. C. MILLER,
H. THEVIOT,
F. LUKEN,
Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ephraim J. Fulton and Louisa Fulton his wife, as mortgagors, to the National Building Loan & Protective Union, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred ($700) dollars, with five per cent. interest per annum, before and after maturity, and five per cent. premium per annum before and after maturity, payable monthly on or before the last Saturday in each month. Principal, interest and premium payable at the office of the National building Loan & Protective Union, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Said mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1888, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the sixteen day of March, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock and five mintes a. m., and duly recorded in mortgage records "G" on pages 239, 240, 241 and 242. That no action has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the amount secured by said mortgage and that there is claimed to be due thereon and is now actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred fifty-two and 56-100 dollars.

And whereas the premises set forth in and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, described as follows:—Lots number twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), of Block one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the Town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and whereas said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of payment of the said principal or interest or premium in said mortgage specified or any part thereof when due;

And whereas the monthly interest and premium for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, A. D. 1888, and January, A. D. 1889, became due and payable on the first day of each of said months and is now unpaid, and whereas the said mortgagee has elected and hereby elects to consider the whole sum including principal, interest and premium due and payable, and whereas said mortgage contains a stipulation on the part of said mortgagors to pay the sum of thirty-five dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of interest and premium due on said mortgage, and said power of sale has now become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, said above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd, in said County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day specified to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the sum of thirty-five dollars stipulated by the said mortgagees in said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fees together with all costs and expenses of said sale as allowed by law.

Dated January 17th, A. D. 1889.

NATIONAL BUILDING LOAN & PROTECTIVE UNION,
ROBERT STRATTON,
Attorney for the Mortgagee,
245 & 246 Temple Court,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby Given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Werner Remstead, as plaintiff, against Badgero Peterson, as defendant, I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendant, to-wit:

Twenty-five (25) feet off west end of lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) and the west twenty-five (25) feet of the east fifty (50) feet off lots thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), all in Block sixty-nine (69), of the town, (now city), of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in said Crow Wing county.

And that I shall, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, proceed to sell the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to eighty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interests on the same from the 5th day of December, 1888, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Brainerd, Minn., December 20th, 1888.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Be it known, that on the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) William Wiek and Anna Wick, his wife, of Brainerd, Minnesota, made, executed and delivered unto the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Book A of mortgages, on pages 79 to 81; That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of Two Hundred (200) Dollars, in six months from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum, per annum, payable annually; That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and interest thereon; That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of Two Hundred and twenty-nine (229) Dollars, and the further sums of [illegible] for taxes on said premises of five and fifteen hundredths (5.15) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1883; two and twelve hundredths (2.12) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1886; and seven dollars and fifty-six hundredths ($7.56) paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1887, with interest on said respective sums from the dates of each payments; That no action or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; That said mortgaged premises are situate in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: South-West quarter of the north-west quarter (sw¼ of nw¼), and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter (se¼ of ne¼) of section seven (7) in township forty-four (44) and range thirty (30).

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at the Front Door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in said County and state, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock in the noon of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and twenty-five Dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, Dec. 14th, A. D. 1888.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, OF MINNEAPOLIS,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Contractors wanted for 1,300 cords of jack pine wood, 1,000 delivered at Baxter siding, balanced at N. P. wood yard, Brainerd, Enquire of A. G. GALLUP, at Losey & Dean's building.

For skates of all descriptions look

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Rougnness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

We are Prepared to Furnish and Set Up

Marble, Granite or White Bronze

Monuments and Headstones,

Just as Cheap

As you can go to St. Paul, Minnaapolis or Chicago and get them. Call and see our catalogue and leaveordersfor spring delivery.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

HAMBURG

Is one of the chief cities of Germany.

THIS ARTICLE

Treats of our famuos NEW STOCK of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

Our entire line of

Swiss Cambric, Nainsook

And Irish Point Edgeings AND INSERTINGS,

22 and 27 inch Flouncings and Hand Made Torchon Laces.

This stock is the finest and best selected we have ever shown. We announce a special opening for Monday, and invite the Ladies to call.

HENRY I. COHEN

Successor to Cohen Bros.

SEE---THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes. Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

We still have a few

BARGAINS LEFT!

FROM THE

DAMAGE SALE.

We will close them out to make room for new goods

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

We have a few **CLOAKS** left which must go at any price.

Don't Miss This Grand Opportunity.

H. ROSENBLATT.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland. } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

A new time card goes into effect on Monday on the N. P. road.

Mrs. W. B. McChesney, of Barnesville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Katie Losy, of St. Joseph, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Koop of this city.

C. L. Spaulding has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia but is now convalescing.

Mrs. Samual Innman presented her husband with a fine nine pound boy on Sunday morning.

Conductor Rhodes was passing the cigars to the boys the first of the week over the arrival of a fine boy baby at his home on Sunday.

The McDowell Theater Co., that recently played Mr. Barnes of New York, in this city again appear in this city, Wednesday, Feb., 6th.

Miss Minnie Herring, of Anoka, who has been visiting the family of I. U. White for a couple of weeks, returned to her home, on Tuesday.

Annie Carlson, a 14 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson, of Gull River, died on Sunday, Jan. 17th, of Diptheria, and was buried at Gull River on the 29 inst.

Andrew Olson was up before his honor Wednesday morning charged with assaulting one George Stone, but the case was dismissed on motion of the city attorney before the trial ended.

The Sauk Rapids Free Press is authority for the statement that Bro. Stivers of the Journal will be admitted to the bar in the spring and in company with Judge Douglas of this city, will go to St. Paul and practice law.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brainerd passed the house under suspension of the rules Tuesday morning, the amendment changing the day of election from March to the first Tuesday after first Monday in May.

Mr. Clark, of Brainerd, a cousin of Mrs. J. M. Burke, was in town several days last week visiting his friends, and we are told that he is so well pleased with the people here that he intends to make his visits frequent. Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

The editor and wife have enjoyed a short vacation since last issue, visiting friends and reletives in the City of the Pines, and besides the pleasure of a visit with their friends and relatives they found Brainerd one of the most promising young cities of the state.—Hancock Olive Branch.

The Brainerd Minstrels are in active prepration and will astonish the public with the performance they will give at the opera house Feb., 20 1889. The company consists of some of the leading business men of Brainerd, also some of the best talent in the west. The company is under the immediate supervision of James Kellahan and Joe Genevey, which certainly means success.

J. N. Nevers, in a few weeks, will take a trip to the Pacific coast with a view of finding a suitable place to locate permanently. He will visit Tacoma and other Pacific coast points. In case a suitable location is discovered Mr. Nevers will move his family thither in the early spring. The departure of Mr. Nevers and family will be greatly regretted in this city, as they have, for many years been great favorites in society circles, and their genial hospitality will be

Judge Holland is in Duluth holding court for Judge Stearns.

Engineer Pat Carney is visiting at his old home in Quincy, Ill.

The Y's will meet with Miss Lizzie Tennis, corner 5th and Grove streets, next Monday evening.

The city election will take place in May instead of March. This prolongs the agony a couple of months.

G. W. Ingraham, formerly proprietor of the Metropolitan restaurant, was in the city the first of the week.

Malcolm McLaren has been passing around the cigars this week over the arrival of a little daughter last Saturday.

Mrs. S. W. Stivers, of Dodge Centre, Minn., is in the city visiting with the family of her son, H. C. Stivers, of the Journal.

The Grand opere house at Duluth, one of the finest buildings in the northwest, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday.

Dave Feeder, of Minnewankon, D. T., is in the city visiting old acquaintanbes. He was formerly with Conklin, Clark & Co.

Melvin Walker, who is attending the Curtiss Business college, ot Minneapolis, came up to spend Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. I. Seymour went to Topeka, Kansas, last week, called thither by a message announcing the serious illness of her father.

Bishop Gilbert writes that he is rapidly improving and will keep his appointments at St. Paul's church on Sunday, the 10th instant.

John Hughes will to-morrow move his saloon from East Brainerd into the room on Front street formerly occupied by Nick Shroeder.

Seth Phillips, of Gull River, proposes to become one of the Oklahoma boomers, we understand. He will leave for that locality some time next week.

Geo. Bane, formally a painter of this city, but who has been in Minneapolis for some time, is about to be married to a society belle of St. Louis.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature to forfeit the Duluth & Winnepeg land grant. This bill is intended to deprive both the Duluth & Winnepeg and the B. & N. W. roads of the lands.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature declaring the land granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeited because of the failure of the company to comply with the requirements of the grant.

Joe Cohen has decided to go to Duluth and open a real estate and loan office. As Joe has had considerable experience at this business, and Duluth is a live, energetic and progressive city where real estate doubles in value every few years, we have no doubt but that Joe, with his ripe business experience, will be very successful indeed.

Bro. Stivers suggests Editor Halstead, of the Tiburne, as a non-partisan candidate for mayor. We have no doubt Bro. Halstead would make a good officer, but as a poverty stricken newspaper man, unused to luxuries, we are afraid the immense salary of the position would be more prosperity than he could stand.

A special meeting of the voters of the Brainerd High school district will be held at the High school building, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15th, for the purpose of voting on the question of making a loan of $35,000 from the state, to build school houses in the Second and Third wards, and fit up the building in the first ward.

P. Mertz leaves the first of next week for Tacoma W. T., where he expects to make his home in the future. Mrs. Mertz and children will remain here until spring, when they will join Mr. Mertz on the coast. Mr. Mertz has been a resident of this city for nearly 15 years and has a host of friends who will regret to see him leave.

Social honors are falling thick and fast on Joe Cohen before his departure from our city. On Monday he was tendered a banquet at the Palace Hotel, by memberes of the 13 club, on Wednesday a complimentary ball was given in his honor at the Commercial, and to-night a complimentary progressive eucher party will be given him at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Goodman, by his young lady friend.

M. K. Swartz moved his stock of furniture to the Cale building, next to the post office, Wednesday and Thursday, where he will sell out at a great reduction. The large store room that he vacated is being occupied by Nick Shroeder as a saloon, and is being fitted up in elegant shape. The stairway leading to the second floor is being taken out, and Mr. Swartz is having the up-stairs fitted up as a hall for society meetings.

City Attorney McClenahan is very busy these days revising the city charter. He has the charters of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater constantly before him, and is incorporating in the new charter what seems to be the best features of the charters of those cities. The new charter will probably be twice as long as the old, and will be as complete and precise as the charters of any city in the state. A thorough revision of our present defective charter has long been needed.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting at the Methodist church Sunday evenng at 7:30, Feb. 3d. Mrs. R. Newcombe, of Minneapolis, will deliver an address. Subject, The Romance of the Ninteenth Century, illustrated in word pictures seen through the open door of Religion, Service and Reform. Mrs. Newcombe will meet the ladies of the city in a temperance parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Keene North 4th street, Saturday,

Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

On Friday night of last week the store house of George Keough, which is a few feet to the rear of his hotel on Sixth street, were broken into and provisions to the amount of between $30 and $40 was stolen. The thieves whoever they were effected an entrance by prying out the staple to which the lock was attached and walking through the door. On Saturday, as a result of snspicions he had as to who the thieves probably were, Mr. Keough swore out a search warrant to search the residence of Mr. Frank Osborne, and also the barber shop of Osborne Bros., Frank Osborne, being a member of the firm. The warrants were placed in the hands of Chief Caffery, who, accompanied by Mr. Keough, went to Mr. Osborne's residence and began to search the premises, Mrs. Osborne, the only person there at the time offering no resistance. While the officers was searching the house, Mr. Orborne accompanied by William Bentley, a young man employed about Osborne Bros'. shop, and who took his meals at Mr. Osborne's, came home to dinner. The nature of the officer's visit was explained to Mr. Osborne, who denied that any property like that described in the warrant was about the premises. A little more searching on the part of the officers, however, brought to light a goose and a roll of butter, which was idintified by Mr. Keough as part of the stolen property, and which was found in a barrel in the rear of Mr. Osborne's house, the barrel being covered over with a piece of cloth. Mr. Osborne explained the fact of its being there by saying that Bently had found the articles in a barrel in the rear of Osborne's shop on Wednesday morning and had made Mrs. Orsborne a present of them. Both men were arrested charged with grand larceny in the first degree and placed in jail, until Monday, when the preleminary examinations was begun. The examination lasted until Tuesday afternoon, Bently being held and committed to jail on the charge specified, while Osborne was bound over in the sum of $300 charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. Mr. Osborne claims that he knows nothing of the robbery and that the goods found in his possession were given to him by Bentley who said he found them in a barrel in the rear of the barber shop. Also that the articles were given to him on Wednesday, and the robbery did not occur until Friday night and the goods were not received by Mr. Keough until Thursday. Mr. Keough is equally positive that the goods are his, and are part of the stuff stolen Saturday. A couple cans of oysters were stolen in the same way from Mr. Keough about Christmas time, and he thinks it is high time that such proceedings were stopped.

Why We Smile.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wieland, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, a fine 8 pound girl baby. Mother and child are both doing well.

Communication.

ST. PAUL, Feb 1, 1889.

EDITORS DISPATCH;—Last week I received notice that the city council had passed a resolution requesting me to have certain two bills passed by the legislature, one legalizing the action of the council in guaranteeing $40,000 electric light bonds, and the other authorizing the council to issue $20,000 of bonds to pay for certain expenditures needed in perfecting the electric light plant. Almost simultaneously with this notice, I received many letters and resolutions from Brainerd protesting against the passage of either of the bills. Being thuse aware that there was not an agreement among the people, I wrote the city clerk to see the members of the council, and if they wanted to have a talk about the matter I would be pleased to meet them Saturday evening last. Upon going home I heard nothing of any meeting having been called and supposed that the suggestion had not met the views of the council. I am now at a loss to know what to do or how to act in the matter. I want to do what the people would have me do. I am hear for that purpose. It makes no differance to me how I feel personally, nor how any other single individual feels. What I want to know is, what do the people want. This I must know before I can do anything. If there is a division among the people, and such a disagreement as to make it impossible for me to find out what the actual public feeling is, I can do nothing. Now, the idea that nothing will be done, but let the the matter drift along and leave me to shonlder the responsibility of the results, is one which I do not approve, and I now take the liberty of so putting the whole matter before the people and the responsibility will rest with them and not with me. I do not propose to go over the history of this controversy, nor will I express myself either for or against the proposed legislation. It is quite enough for me to know that the people are divided, can't agree and apparently so far do not propose to agree. If there is not interest enough taken by the people to come to some understanding about the matter, the only safe way for me is to simply do nothing. In other words, I will do as they do—nothing. I am here to serve the people. I am their representative. But I want to say that as long as they remain inactive I can do nothing. I would suggest that a public meeting be called and let the matter be discussed. It may be that if the whole matter was understood, an agreement might be arrived at. One thing is certain, that at the present time it appears to me that my duty is plain, and if the people want me to act they must, in some way, get together and let me know what is wanted. I have written this between times and hope it will not be misunderstood, for it is with the desire to do the right thing by and between my many friends that I write.

I am,
W. A. FLEMING.

The "Adonis" of the House.

A vote was taken yesterday among half a dozen spectators as to who was the "Adonis" of the house. Among the younger members Eugene Hay carried the day by a small margin over Judge Fleming, while among the older men Hon. Jared Benson

To Remove The Dam.

R. K. Whiteley, through his attorney, Leon E. Lum, has commenced suit againt the Water Power company to compel them to remove the dam in the Mississippi river, or pay the amount of the judgement obtained by him against the company for overflowage of his lands. The amount of the judgement is $1,800 and the time for payment has expired, hence Mr. Whiteley's action in bringing the suit.

Waived Examination.

Fred McNaughton was again before the municipal court on Wednesday for preliminary examination, Mr. Lewis having recovered sufficiently from the effect of his wounds to appear in court. When the case was called Mr. G. S. Fernald, attorney for defendent, waived examination, and the prisoner was again committed to jail until the March term of the district court. The defense evidently intend to show its hand until the case is on trial in the district court.

Fort Ripley Items.

J. L. Berg is in Minneapolis this weeks.

Fred Hovey and H. A. Hatch were in Little Falls on Monday.

Those on the sick list this week are C. H. Clause and boy, Mina Hovey and infant child of C. H. and Carrie Cooper, the last being seriously ill.

G. G. Kimble is hauling logs at the rate of forty thousand a day. Lumbermen claim the hauling was never better than at present.

For Sale.

A span of draft horses for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Ashley Ford, Brained, Minn

My residence on Bluff avenue will be for sale after the 1st of February, including grounds and stables. This is a very desirable home and will be sold very cheap to the right person. City water in house and yard, with first-class sewerage. For terms, etc., call at my office in Sleeper block.

J. L. SMITH.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

Go to White's for skates.

I. U. White carries a nice line of children's sleds in several styles.

An Elegant Substitute.

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines, is the very agreeable liquid fruit remmdy, Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading Physcians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden Druggist.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Guns at Cost.

If you want a gun at cost now is your time. I. U. White will sell you any gun that he has in stock at the actual cost to him. Now is your chance if you want a good gun cheap.

Go to I. U. White's for hand sleds.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

Two choice lots in Congregational church block, 4th street north, Cheap for cash.

KEENE & NEVERS.

We are offering for sale our spring brook meadow. This is a bargain worth investigating. Call at old P O. drug store for particulars.

KEENE & NEVERS.

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. }

In Probate Court.
Special Term, January 26th, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of Chauncey B. Sleeper, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Sarah L. Sleeper, John Lindsey Smith and Edward Hazen, of said county;

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, on the first Monday in each and every month for six months, commencing Monday, February 4th, 1889.

It is Further Ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said executors as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.

W. P. SPAULDING,

THE SECOND ANNUAL

MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

GERMANIA MANNERCHOR

Will Take Place At



The Roller Rink,

MONDAY EVE., FEB. 4th.

TICKETS - $1.00

For sale by all members of the Maennerchor. Costumes can be rented at Mrs. H. Theviots. As a large number of costumes have already been rented the Committee of Arrangements desire to impress upon the minds of those desiring costumes to order them as early as possible.

H. C. MILLER,
H. THEVIOT,
F. LUKEN,
Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ephraim J. Fulton and Louisa Fulton his wife, as mortgagors, to the National Building Loan & Protective Union, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred ($700) dollars, with five per cent. interest per annum, before and after maturity, and five per cent. premium per annum before and after maturity, payable monthly on or before the last Saturday in each month. Principal, interest and premium payable at the office of the National Building Loan & Protective Union, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Said mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1888, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on the sixteen day of March, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock and five minutes a. m., and duly recorded in mortgage records "G" on pages 239, 240, 241 and 242. That no action has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the amount secured by said mortgage and that there is claimed to be due thereon and is now actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred fifty-two and 56-100 dollars.

And whereas the premises set forth in and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, described as follows:—Lots number twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), of Block one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the Town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and whereas said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of payment of the said principal or interest or premium in said mortgage specified or any part thereof when due.

And whereas the monthly interest and premium for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, A. D. 1888, and January, A. D. 1889, became due and payable on the first day of each of said months and is now unpaid, and whereas the said mortgagee has elected and hereby elects to consider the whole sum including principal, interest and premium due and payable, and whereas said mortgage contains a stipulation on the part of said mortgagors to pay the sum of thirty-five dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of interest and premium due on said mortgage, and said power of sale has now become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, said above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day specified to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the sum of thirty-five dollars stipulated by the said mortgagors in said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fees together with all costs and expenses of said sale as allowed by law.

Dated January 17th, A. D. 1889.

NATIONAL BUILDING LOAN & PROTECTIVE UNION.
ROBERT STRATTON,
Attorney for the Mortgagee,
245 & 246 Temple Court,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby Given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Werner Hemstead, as plaintiff, against Badgero Peterson, as defendant, I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendant, to-wit:

Twenty-five (25) feet off west end of lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) and the west twenty-five (25) feet of the east fifty (50) feet off lots thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), all in Block sixty-nine (69), of the town, (now city), of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in said Crow Wing county.

And that I shall, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said County and State, proceed to sell the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to eighty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interests on the same from the 5th day of December, 1888, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Brainerd, Minn., December 20th, 1888.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Be it known, that on the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) William Wiek and Anna Wiek, his wife, of Brainerd, Minnesota, made, executed and delivered unto the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Book A of mortgages, on pages 79 to 81; That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars, in six months from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum, per annum, payable annually; That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and interest thereon; That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of Two Hundred and twenty-nine (229) Dollars, and the further sums paid for taxes on said premises of five and fifteen hundredths (5.15) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1883; two and twelve hundredths (2.12) dollars paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1886; and seven dollars and fifty-six hundredths ($7.56) paid May 31st, 1888, for the tax of 1887, with interest on said respective sums from the dates of such payments; That no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; That said mortgaged premises are situate in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: South-West quarter of the north-west quarter (sw¼ of nw¼), and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter (se¼ of ne¼) of section seven (7) in township forty-four (44) and range thirty (30).

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at the Front Door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in said County and state, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock in the noon of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and twenty-five Dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, Dec. 14th, A. D. 1888.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, OF MINNEAPOLIS, Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Contractors wanted for 1,300 cords of jack pine wood, 1,000 delivered at Baxter siding, balanced at N. P. wood yard, Brainerd. Enquire of A. G. GALLUP, at Losey & Dean's building.

For skates of all descriptions look

I. U.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

We are Prepared to Furnish and Set Up

Marble, Granite or White Bronze

Monuments and Headstones,

Just as Cheap

As you can go to St. Paul, Minnaapolis or Chicago and get them. Call and see our catalogue and leaveordersfor spring delivery.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.